





## CURRENT MOTOR TOPICS.

Professor A. M. Low, writing in *The Motorist*, states:—

"I have often wondered if a greater immunity from atmospheric wear and tear upon cars could be secured by choosing substances which do not so readily combine to form a battery when dipped into the relatively acid water produced by rainfall in cities.

"If cast-iron, copper, and even zinc, are all exposed to rain, and worse still, are allowed to remain in contact with each other, it is to be expected that electrolysis in some form may take place. Most changes, if not every change, of state which takes place in the world is due to electrical action, although we are as yet unable to define its precise nature. When I read that a bridge has been completed by the driving in of a silver rivet I am reminded that this metal is the last which should be chosen for such a noble purpose. In the presence of sulphur silver commonly turns a dirty black, as in the case of a half crown carried in the pocket with a piece of rubber. The coin of the realm is hardened by the admixture of other metals, and I must explain that if any metals could be obtained in a state of chemical purity electrical action might be difficult to secure.

"Even if the rivets were poured into place for the convenience of whoever presses the button, cuts the tape or breaks the bottle of champagne, the difficulties of the engineering department would not be at an end. Silver has the rather quaint property of 'spitting' when it is cast under certain conditions, for soon after it apparently solidifies it may spurt out in the manner of those delightful serpents which we light at Christmas time."

## Facilitating Chassis Maintenance.

A close study of the new chassis at Olympia revealed the fact that, says *The Commercial Motorist*, whatever other considerations have been in the minds of designers, the importance of easy, speedy and inexpensive maintenance has been paramount.

Certain makers have taken the bold step of discarding old types and introducing new models designed simultaneously to make use of a very large number of similar components, thus cheapening production and simplifying service. This course means that large operators can keep one or two stock units for several types of chassis, instead of double or treble that number. This materially reduces locked-up capital.

It is a common thing to find lifting eyes as integral parts of engine and gearbox castings, whilst pack-nuts for cylinder heads, devices for ensuring the correct timing of overhead camshafts and easily renewed water-pump glands are features now making their appearance in ever-increasing numbers.

An aspect of maintenance which is so important in these days of large mileages is the ease of changing the lubricant. Drain taps are now, more commonly than formerly, operated from chassis level, and improved methods of oil purification prolong the periods between drainage of the sump. Two important novelties at the Show were a mechanical device for lifting the spare wheel and a design of overhead camshaft which allows the head to be removed without affecting the rockers or the valve timing. Both were introduced by old-established concerns.

Operators of new 1930 chassis will have honest cause to bless the foresight which designers have displayed in their latest efforts. The advantages will not be one-sided, but mutual.

## These Insurance Problems.

The question of compulsory insurance, by bus operators, against accidents to third parties, is, states *The Commercial Motorist*, at the present time, prominently in discussions on bus working, and certainly

operating companies have to deal with some very funny claims. The other day, in a Midland town, a lady, returning from a shopping expedition, placed a pound of butter on the heating apparatus of a modern city-service bus. First of all she complained to the conductor that there was an unpleasant smell, and, on discovering the reason for this, she went home and drafted out a claim for the loss sustained."

## Motoring Red Tape.

Amongst the recommendations made by the Automobile Association in connection with the proposed new road traffic legislation is that registration books should be scrapped. When these were first introduced in 1930, says *The Light Car and Cyclecar*, there were few who believed that they would be of any value. On many subsequent occasions they have failed in their purpose and constitute merely a source of irritation. It is time that the whole system, connected with the registration books was changed. Car ownership of recent years has been tending to become too irritating and the outlook of the legislators seems to have been not to make the possession of a car more pleasant but more troublesome.

The fact has to be faced that filling in official forms will not deter the unscrupulous driver if they have so little respect for the safety of the public as to do so; it will not interfere with the activities of car thieves and it will not keep the recklessly incompetent driver off the roads. The way in which to deal with such problems is to treat motorists in the same manner as other sections of the community—to make it known to them that they have certain obligations and to leave to the police the task of enforcing their observance upon the almost negligible number of those concerned who are not law-abiding people.

## Focusing Headlights.

The lamps on my car, writes "Focus" in *The Light Car and Cyclecar*, are carried in ball-and-socket mountings, being clamped finally in position with a nut, and I find that an almost microscopic movement is sufficient to make a very considerable difference to the angle of the beam. Furthermore, a projection which appears to be right when standing by the lamp during the process of moving it is altogether wrong when one sits in the driving seat.

One can, however, arrive at a suitable mean position, and having found it, a good plan is to drive the car to within a few yards of the garage wall or other convenient vertical surface and, switching the lamps on, to make two rings with paint or chalk exactly enclosing the circular patches of light thrown on to the wall; thus one has an easy means of correcting the beam angle should it ever become deranged.

## That "Healthy" Exhaust.

"The fashion of the 'healthy exhaust' is a thing of the past and the motorcyclist of to-day has no use for a noisy machine," says *Motor Cycling*.

## Folding Starters.

"Why is it," asks a writer in the current issue of *Motor Cycling*, "that folding kick-starters, now practically universal on Continental machines, do not figure, and never have figured, in the specifications of British-made models? Can there be any possible objection to them? I remember using an F.N. for a spell a couple of seasons ago, and recollect being much impressed with the neatness of the folding starter on this particular machine. After all, it is just one less excrescence to do one bodily harm when one is caused to alight to earth—and the great majority of us have to submit to this indignity now and again. It certainly improves the appearance of any machine; and if we are too lazy always to feel inclined to pack it away after use, there is nothing to prevent its being left in position out of the way."

## MOTOR NOTES.

## BLUE BIRD'S NEW ENGINE.

## SECRET PLANS TO BEAT 231 M.P.H. RECORD.

## DAYTONA CONTEST.

"I understand (writes Mr. Pemberton in the *Daily Express*) that Captain Malcolm Campbell, who has challenged late on more occasions than any other living racing driver, is making plans for another attempt on the world's land speed record.

This news will come as a surprise to the motor-racing world.

It was generally believed that Captain Campbell had decided to rest on his well-earned laurels. He is now over forty years of age, young in the ordinary walks of life, but not so young for one of the biggest hazards a man can take.

A hint that Captain Campbell might go to Daytona, in Florida, in February to compete for the record is given in a bulletin just issued by the United States Speed Contest Board.

## Two Defenders.

I asked Captain Campbell if this were true. "I do not wish to say anything about it at present," he told me. "It is true but that is all I can tell you."

According to present arrangements there will now be two British defenders at Daytona of the world's record of 231 m.p.h. set up by Sir Henry Seagrave this year. It is not yet definite whether there will be any American challengers.

As already announced Mr. Kaye Don is to make an attempt on the record in a British Sunbeam car with two engines reported to develop 4,000 h.p.

Captain Campbell will, I learn, use his famous British Blue Bird car, but will install a new engine developing 300 h.p. more than the unit which he used when he set up

a world's record for the five mile distance at Verneuk Pan, South Africa. This will give him about 1,200 h.p.

Against almost incredible difficulties, Captain Campbell's car covered the mile on the Pan in one direction at an average speed of 224 m.p.h.

Again and again Captain Campbell has told me that he intended to give up attempts on this particular record.

## Life's Ambition.

He told me so years ago at Pendine when he established the then world's record of 150 m.p.h. Then he decided to go for a speed of three miles a minute. "That is my life's ambition," he said. "When I have done it I shall quit."

He achieved his ambition. "I must have one more shot at it," he declared.

February 1933 found him at Daytona, raising the world's record to 208 m.p.h.

This was not enough. "I am not satisfied with that speed," was his excuse. "The car can do more. I shall have one more shot, and then leave it to younger men."

So this year, after seeking a suitable place to attempt the record in every corner of Europe, after flying to the heart of the Sahara, after despatching a mission to the depths of the Syrian Desert, one found him struggling with every sort of difficulty on the mirage-stricken wastes of Verneuk Pan.

His experiences there were enough to satisfy the appetite of the youngest and hardest man for speed honours; but the lure of this particular record which he was the pioneer has once again proved irresistible.

## MORE LUXURIOUS MOTOR-COACHES.

## CAPABLE OF "WELL OVER" FIFTY MILES AN HOUR.

The spring of next year will see on the English roads faster and more luxurious motor-coaches. Many of them will be of novel designs and capable of a speed of from 50 to 70 miles an hour. Several of the best-known firms of motor manufacturers are concentrating on the production of these coaches, for which they predict a great future.

It is stated, however, that this development will depend largely upon the attitude the Government takes in regard to the McKenna duties. The Singer Motor Company, of Coventry, are contemplating an extension to their Birmingham factory.

"It will all depend on Mr. Snowden," said Mr. W. E. Bullock, their managing director. "These extensions were agreed to and confirmed by the directors for commencement in June. Then came the change of Government, and before we proceed we wish to be satisfied as to their attitude on the McKenna duties."

"We expect a full statement will be made in the near future, and if we are assured that the McKenna duties will continue for a year or two we shall proceed with our plans immediately. It will certainly mean the employment of a very large number of people."

This intention is to build stiffer and more comfortable motor-coaches, one or two of which will be seen at the Commercial Transport Exhibition at Olympia.

## Many New Ideas.

The Morris Commercial, Ltd., Birmingham, are already putting their plans into operation. What was formerly Wolseley factory at Adderley Park, Birmingham, has been entirely re-equipped with the most up-to-date machinery. They, too, will build super-luxurious motor-coaches, able to reach a speed of well over 50 miles an hour.

"We have introduced many new ideas," Mr. W. Wilson Harill, the managing director, said to reporters. "They will be faster, safer, and more comfortable than many of the coaches now on the road. There will be virtually no vibration; there will be as much comfort as you can get on a private car. We hope to begin production in the early part of next year, and when we are fully working we expect to employ about 1,000 men."

"Hitherto we have restricted our production to heavy vehicles up to two tons. We now propose not only to build motor-coaches and buses, but heavy vehicles up to ten tons. One new feature we have introduced will save a great deal of time and labour in carrying out repairs to the engine. It will be possible to roll the engine away from the chassis on the front wheels, and four men can do this work without any lifting trouble in about half an hour."

"This new enterprise is the outcome of the world tour recently made by Sir William Morris, who came to the conclusion that there is great future for heavier vehicles, provided they can be produced cheaply. By our standardised methods we shall be able to turn out motor-coaches and lorries at considerably lower prices than before."

The Sunbeam Company, Wolverhampton, also intend to build commercial vehicles.

## PLOT TO STEAL A DEAD PRINCE.

## MOTOR BANDITS AND SON OF NAPOLEON.

A sensational plot to steal the body of the Duke of Reichstadt, son of Napoleon and the Empress Marie Louise, from the vault of the famous Capuchin Church in Vienna, where generations of Hapsburgs lie, was recently revealed to the police in Vienna by Hermann Lammle, leader of a band of motor bandits.

Lammle told the police how they planned to steal the body of the ill-fated Duke and sell it to the French Government, from whom they expected to receive a vast sum.

France has made repeated efforts in the past to secure what is considered a national relic.

## Bones of Emperors.

The small coffin in which the unhappy "Eagle" was buried lies by that of his mother, Marie Louise, in the inner vault of the Capuchin Church, where are the bones of twelve Hapsburg emperors and fifteen empresses, encased in massive bronze coffins.

It was the intention of bandits to overpower and chloroform the guards at night, while an expert mechanic, a member of the gang, tackled the vault, which has walls a yard thick, with a special electrical apparatus.

An attack on a bank cashier for which they were arrested and similar robberies were intended to furnish funds for carrying out the greater undertaking. Every detail, down to a secret route to France over the frontiers through Switzerland, had been worked out.

## FIVE COMMANDMENTS OF THE ROAD.

## WHAT IS DANGEROUS DRIVING?

One of the difficulties of the promoters of the new motoring Bill now nearly due in Parliament is to define dangerous driving, says the Motoring correspondent of a London paper. The task is by no means an easy one. We know that the 20-mile-an-hour speed limit is to go save in a few exceptional circumstances and that heavier penalties are to be inflicted for driving to the common danger.

But, if the definition of driving to the common danger is to be left to the judgment of the policeman, who maybe has never driven a motor-car, the situation may well be worse than it is at present.

This is why every effort is being made by the authorities to draw up a code of recognised rules of the road, with penalties for those who ignore them.

There is a recognised law of the road to-day, but it is an unwritten law. What is aimed at is a written law of the road. I am all in favour of it.

If we are to have a written law of the road what are the new commandments for motorists to be? There are certain obvious rules that all drivers should obey, and if I had the task of drawing up the new commandments they would be as follows:—

(1) *Observe the white line.*—This is one of the finest safety devices ever introduced. If there was a white line on every dangerous road bend, and if every driver of a vehicle kept to the correct side of that white line, then collisions on blind bends would be impossible. A heavy penalty for breaking this rule would soon have its effect.

(2) *Give the correct driving signals.*—To my mind there are too many recognised signals. One signal—say the hand extended horizontally outside the car—should be enough to warn following traffic that you are about to do something unusual.

(3) *Slow moving traffic to keep to the left and all vehicles to pass on the right.*—This, of course, is an unwritten law of the road, but it should become a written law. As a matter of fact, there is an L.C.C. by-law regarding slow moving traffic. But no one, not even the London police, appears to be aware of it. Drivers are forced into the dangerous habit of passing on the left because slow traffic will hug the middle of the road.

(4) *Tributary road traffic at road crossings to give way to main road traffic.*—It is proposed to mark up all lesser roads at crossings. But unless it becomes a law for drivers of vehicles on the lesser roads to stop, look, and listen, accidents at cross roads will still be high on the list of causes of road deaths.

(5) *All cars to be equipped with some form of dipper or swirl device for the headlights, so that the beams can be diverted from drivers of approaching vehicles.*—Many devices are now available. It should be an offence not to fit and use such devices.

These commandments cover most of the common offences that should be punishable by law, and the breach of them is undoubtedly responsible for many road deaths. I frankly admit that I am beaten over the criminal offence of "cutting-in." Cutting-in is so difficult to define, and so much depends on the vehicles concerned. On a powerful car, with good acceleration, an opening may be taken, whereas in the case of a slow, woolly car the proceeding would be highly dangerous.

To enforce the commandments police mounted on motor-cycles or cars would be necessary. They would serve a far better purpose than police hiding in hedgerows trapping people for an offence that every car-driver commits every day.

Do not teach your wife or girl friend to drive.

At a recent gathering there cropped up the inevitable discussion on the subject of whether women really were bad drivers.

A woman driver remarked: "How can you expect us to be good drivers when we are taught by our husbands?" This, I suppose, is true in a great number of cases. I was reminded of it at a West End car park recently when a woman driver, after making half-a-dozen abortive attempts to manoeuvre her car into position, smiled at the attendant, and said, "My husband never taught me to go backwards!"

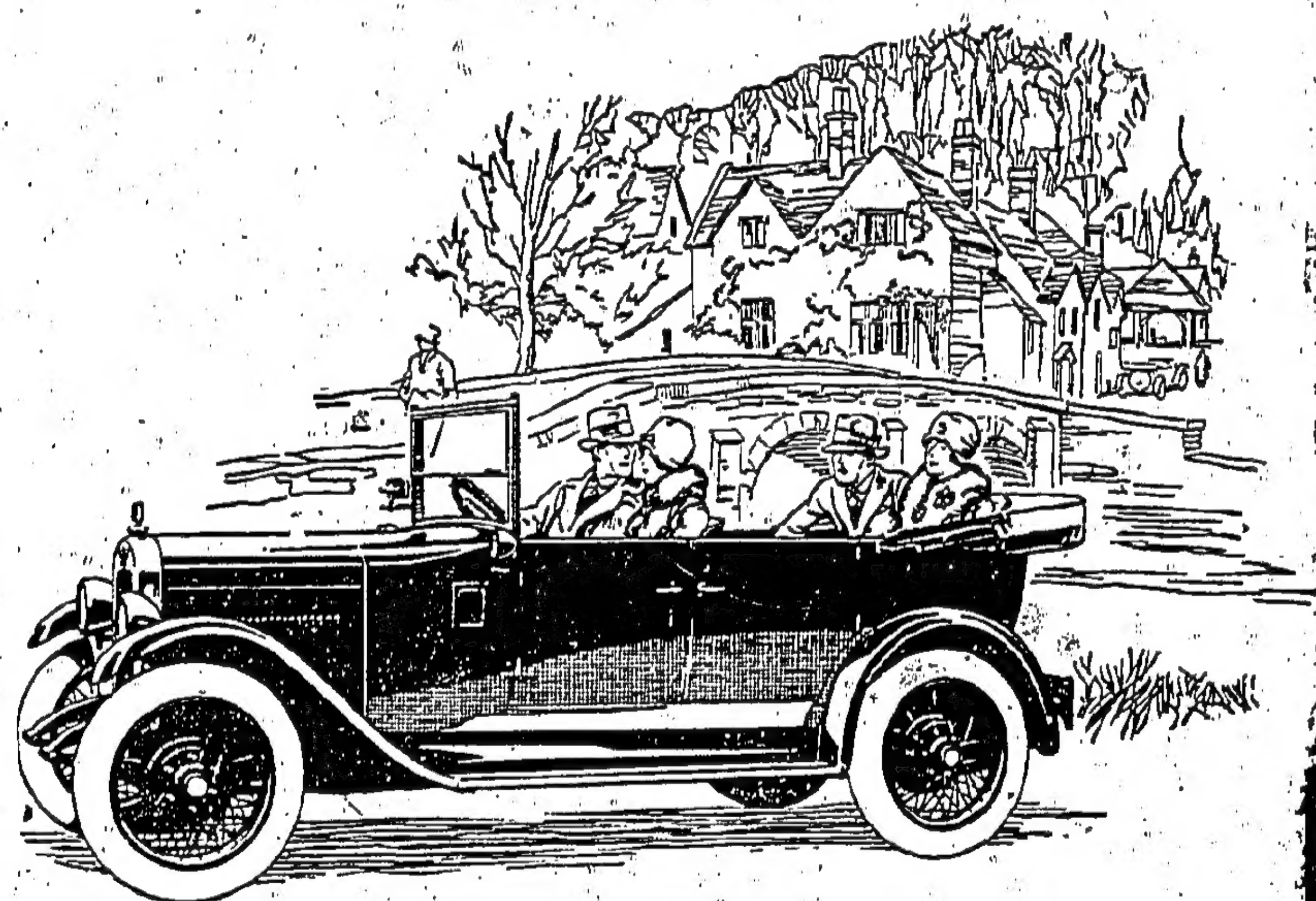
Husbands are incompetent instructors, so, at least, I should imagine by the look of utter terror on their faces when they hand over the wheel to their womenfolk.

A terror-stricken instructor can never make a good teacher. If the women of the household want to drive—and most of them do to-day—let them be properly taught by a real instructor. It will pay in the long run, and on the short run, too. And they will not be able to reply, when accused of driving in a negligent or ignorant manner, "Well, my husband taught me."

A word of advice to the many proud owners after the Motor Show who are now taking delivery of their new cars. If you have the time to spare go and bring it from the factory yourself. I motored along the main Birmingham road the other day and saw numerous brand new cars racing along at speeds of from thirty-five to fifty miles an hour with various notices pasted on the screens such as "Do not drive at a greater speed than thirty miles an hour for the first 300 miles."

This advice is sound. I wonder more manufacturers do not supervise more closely the drivers who deliver their goods. The advice is useless when all the damage that can be done in a car's infancy is done by the paid-drivers of the firm that gives the advice.

A few makers seal the carburetors and put washers in the inlet pipe so that the necessary running-in speed cannot be exceeded. Those who do not take such precaution should set a watch on the drive, and take drastic action when the are at fault.



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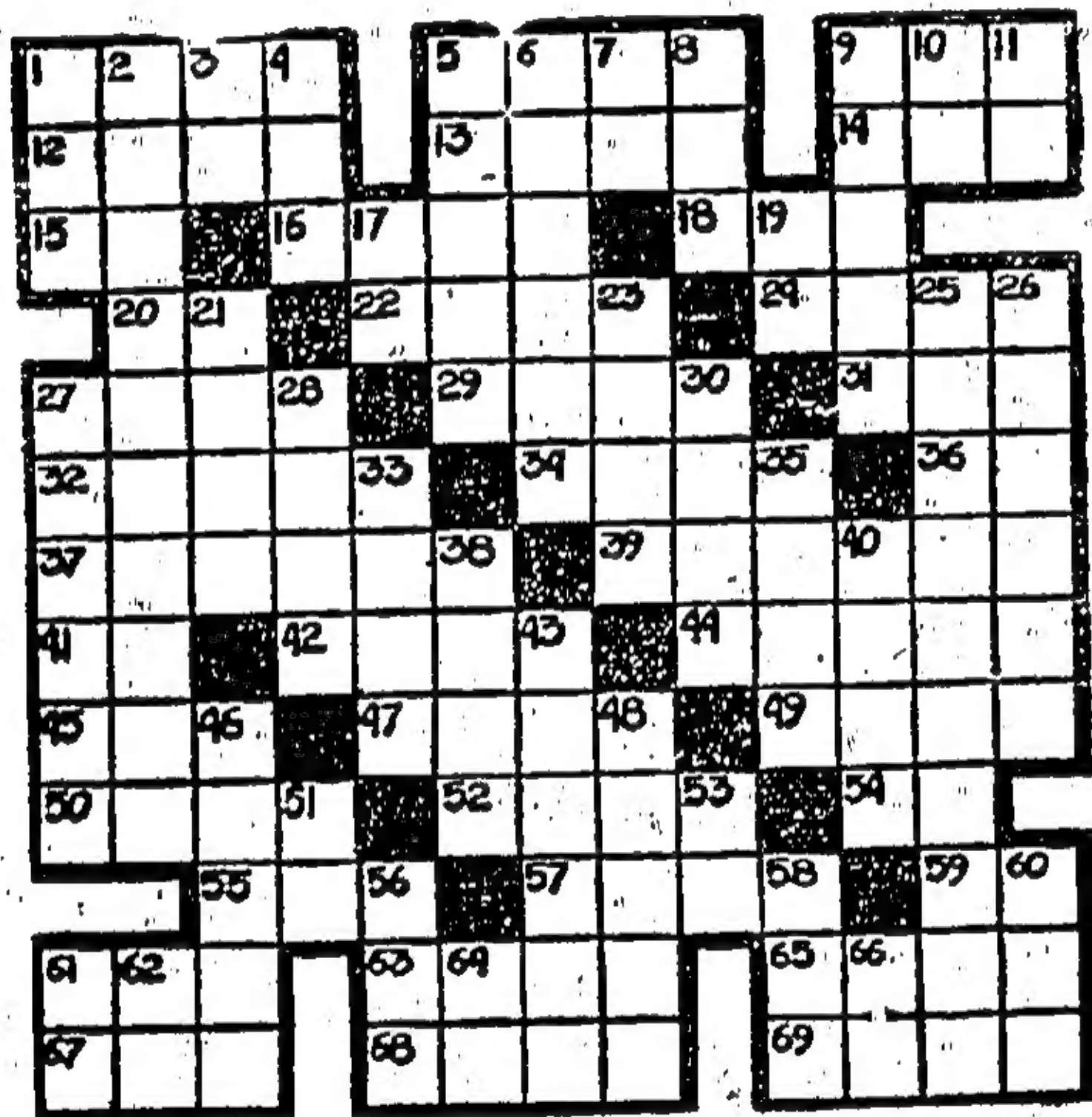
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### CROSSWORD PUZZLE.



#### Horizontal.

- 1.—Movement of sea.
- 2.—Petition.
- 3.—Looking device.
- 4.—Poetic for enough.
- 5.—Kiln.
- 6.—A number.
- 7.—Article.
- 8.—Mistakes.
- 9.—Organ of head.
- 10.—Correlative of either.
- 11.—To pain.
- 12.—Musical instrument.
- 13.—Greedy.
- 14.—Doer of great deeds.
- 15.—Prefix: new.
- 16.—Official weapons.
- 17.—A drink.
- 18.—Negative.
- 19.—An anesthetic.
- 20.—Elder.
- 21.—Symbol for nickel.
- 22.—Tennis strokes.
- 23.—Heating device.
- 24.—To put on.
- 25.—To run away.
- 26.—Heavenly body.
- 27.—Man's name.
- 28.—Average point.
- 29.—By.
- 30.—Swamp.
- 31.—Nobleman.
- 32.—Supposing that.
- 33.—A bird.
- 34.—Away from windward.
- 35.—Image.
- 36.—Payment.
- 37.—Cushions.
- 38.—Small horse.

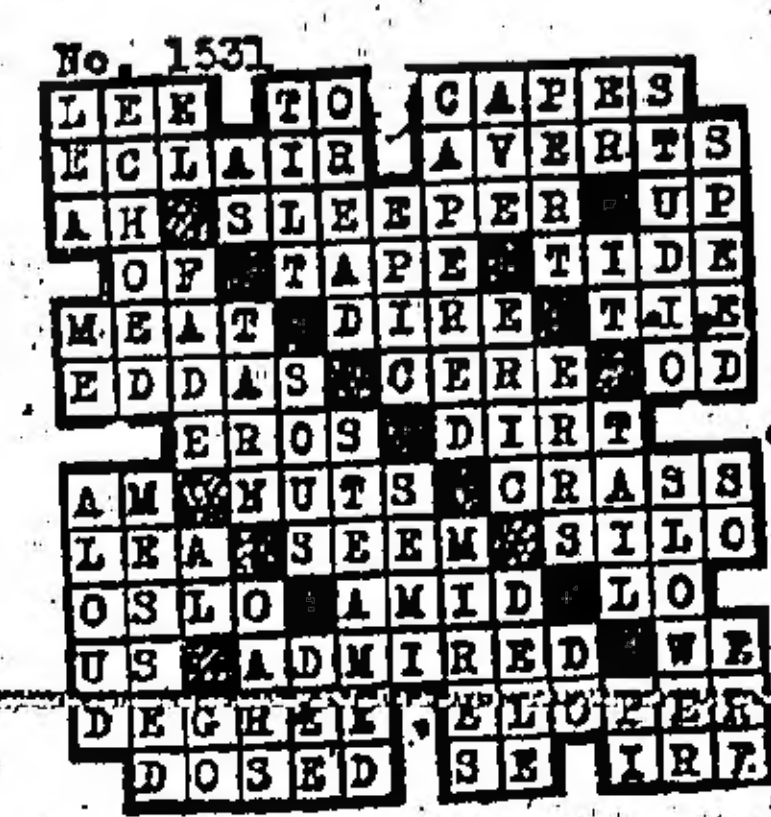
#### Vertical.

- 1.—A beverage.
- 2.—Something new.
- 3.—To act.
- 4.—Sheep.
- 5.—Piazza.
- 6.—Flogs.
- 7.—Consumed.
- 8.—Mohammedan Bible.
- 9.—Type unit.

- 11.—Old pronoun.
- 12.—Symbol for radium.
- 13.—Exclamation.
- 14.—Wealthy.
- 15.—God of love.
- 16.—Making anew.
- 17.—Not so rich.
- 18.—Reparation.
- 19.—Transaction.
- 20.—Poems.
- 21.—One who looks down on others.
- 22.—Insects.
- 23.—Black.
- 24.—Small particle.
- 25.—Inclined.
- 26.—Grand.
- 27.—Woody plants.
- 28.—Thus.
- 29.—Pronoun.
- 30.—Opening.
- 31.—To tear.
- 32.—An insect.
- 33.—Belonging to.
- 34.—Pronoun.
- 35.—Musical note.
- 36.—To act.

This puzzle took 20 minutes to solve. See how long it will take you to solve it.

### YESTERDAY'S SOLUTION.



## THREE PROBLEMS FOR THE CHURCH.

### BISHOP OF SOUTHWARK ON SECULARISM.

In the presence of many clergy of the diocese, the Bishop of Southwark recently dedicated an altar which has been renovated in Southwark Cathedral.

In a charge to the clergy, the Bishop invited them to concentrate their attention on three of the most urgent and difficult problems which confronted the Church to-day. He referred to the spread of secularism, the call for the reunion of Christendom, and the necessity for far greater union among members of the Church if they were to avoid the disaster of disruption.

#### The Greatest Danger.

Of all the dangers which confronted the Church to-day, he said, secularism was by far the greatest. It was not a movement which could easily be defined in clear-cut terms, but its fundamental principle was that human life could be improved and developed by material means alone. Its outlook was limited to this life alone; it was not necessarily aggressive in its attitude to religion, but it ignored when it did not scorn, the claim that it was possible to receive help and guidance from the unseen world. Secularism to-day was a greater menace to religion than was the spread of victorious Mohammedanism to medieval Christianity, and ultimately it might prove that Christianity had stood better the shock of open hatred and persecution than the gradual and enervating influence of a more cultured secularism.

In England there was no immediate danger either of the State, or of any large body of private individuals directing a hostile movement against Christianity, for such an open attack would be doomed to failure. Nevertheless, there was a growing danger that the nation might become so absorbed in material interests that Christianity would be divorced completely from the main current of its life. Already the movement from organized religion was so serious that unless it was arrested the Christian Church would soon consist of small groups of believers in the midst of multitudes who were entirely without any kind of religious conviction. The vital issue, therefore, to be decided in the next two or three generations was not whether England was to be Catholic or Protestant, but whether it was to be Christian.

#### Sunday Observance.

Let them compare for instance Sunday observance and Church-going to-day with half or even a quarter of a century ago. Before the War it was a day of worship and rest, but since the War Sunday had become practically indistinguishable from the Sunday of the Continent. The crowded cinemas, the heavy traffic by rail and by road as holiday-makers sought the country and the sea, and the music and games in the park had changed the character of the English Sunday and with it had gone a most significant decline in church attendance.

Another secularization of the time was to be found in contemporary thought and tendencies usually reflected in fiction and poetry. If they compared the attitude of the Victorian novelists and poets to writers with that of present-day writers the contrast was most striking. The earlier writers regarded religion as one of the great factors in life; most of them assumed the truth of Christianity, it was always in the background, if not the central theme of their works. To-day it would be hard to find a novelist of the first rank who treated Christianity seriously. The most widely read novelists, Mr. Galsworthy, Mr. Lawrence, Mr. Arnold Bennett, and Mr. Michael Arden, usually either ignored it, or reserved for it their most scornful epigrams. Among living poets, with the exception of three or four, how hard was it to think of any who found places in their verse for Christianity, save either as a myth around which they could weave some poetic fancy, or as an outworn creed at whose decease they could rejoice.

#### Christian Moral Ideals.

Even more striking had been the rejection of Christian moral ideals. For centuries they were accepted without question. Until recently those who abandoned the Christian faith usually paid allegiance to the majesty of the Christian ethics. To-day, the supremacy of the Christian moral ideal was no longer taken for granted; it was criticized in principle, as well as rejected in practice. It was widely assumed that it had favoured repression at the cost of self-development, and that it must be now replaced by a morality suitable for an enlightened 20th century. Chastity, humility, and self-restraint were regarded as signs of weakness and not as virtues. The teaching of Freud and his school was treated by many as a greater authority than that of the Sermon on the Mount.

The decline in Church attendance, the loss of traditional morality, and the revolt from traditional morality proved the spread of secularism.

## NAVAL & MILITARY NOTES.

Among several officers who have just left the active list at their own request under the special retirement scheme is Lieutenant-Comdr. R. C. A. Littleton, who retires as commander from October 31. He was promoted to lieutenant in August, 1910, from the Royal yacht, and during the first part of the War was second-in-command of the destroyer "Renard." In September, 1915, he took command of the "Uganda," and in April, 1917, of the larger destroyer "Rattlesnake." In 1921 he became first lieutenant-commander of the Fishguard, and in 1928 was appointed to duty at Hong Kong. His most recent employment was in the Greenwich, parent-ship of the Maintenance Reserve at Rosyth.

A request was put forward at the 1929 Welfare Conference that, providing the periodical questionnaire form is completed, satisfactory marriage allowance should not be suspended under any consideration, at home or abroad. The Admiralty decision, promulgated in Sept. Orders, is that the allowance will continue to be withdrawn on account of the wife's misconduct or separation from her husband, and as provided in article 1767, clause 15, of the King's Regulations. It will not, however, be withdrawn on account of a wife's residence abroad when her husband is serving at home, if adequate reasons for the maintenance of the home abroad are given.

After an absence of eight years in India, the 4th/7th Dragoon Guards arrived at Southampton in the transport "Somersetshire." There were 13 officers and 488 other ranks under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel E. M. Dorman, D.S.O., M.C. The troops were greeted by a number of officers who served with them during the War, while ex-Corporal E. J. Thomas, who is credited with being the first soldier to fire a shot in the Great War, was also present. The regiment went to India in 1921, and was stationed at Secunderabad for six years, afterwards going to Sialkot, where they were recently relieved by the 9th Lancers.

It would be easy also to show that commerce, politics, society, and art existed to-day without any direct reference to the Christian religion.

#### Why Secularism Spreads.

Speaking of the causes of the spread of secularism, Dr. Garbett said it must be recognized quite frankly that within their limits the attempts to organize society without any reference to other-worldly ideals had had a large measure of success. Secondly, civilization, by its complicated interests, by the absorbing nature of the claims it made, and by the excitement it offered, tended to crowd out Christianity. The poverty, attractiveness, and excitement away from the quiet and sober paths of Christian worship. A deeper and more fundamental reason, however, for the growth of secularism and the neglect of religious observance lay in the fact that intellectual doubt was gradually permeating every class, and decline in Church-going was due to this rather than to any other cause. Even more unsettling to faith had been the discoveries which related to man's place in the universe.

The columns of the secular Press showed that outside the Churches there were many who were concerned with the problems of religion and who were looking for a reasonable answer to intellectual difficulties. They felt that life without religion would be infinitely poorer. In the words of a leading mathematician and philosopher, but no orthodox Christian, "The fact of the religious vision and its history of persistent expansion is our one ground for optimism. Apart from it human life is a flash of occasional enjoyment lighting up a mass of pain and misery, a bagatelle of transient experience." ("Science and the Modern World," p. 298, by A. N. Whitehead.)

#### Drift From Church Explained.

Dr. Garbett declared that the nation was drifting away from the influence of the Church, largely because its members devoted an undue amount of time and importance to matters quite of secondary interest. It had been truly said that they must convince people of the Gospel before they taught them the faith. Different views on worship and ecclesiastical order were of trifling importance compared to the necessity of convincing their contemporaries that in Jesus they could see God. The privilege of recalling the nation to the Christian faith would pass to others, to the Roman Catholics or to the Free Churches, unless they rose above the soul-destroying habit of treating secondary matters as of primary importance. They must concentrate on the essential truths of the Christian Gospel; later on they could deal with less important matters. While they were unnecessarily arguing as to how they were to worship God, multitudes were becoming settled in the opinion that there was no God to worship. To-day, some of those who looked to the Church for the bread of life were offered instead the help they needed.

## EX-CONVICT WITH £1,500 SALARY.

### MAKING GOOD AFTER PRISON DISCHARGE.

An ex-convict who once held a trusted position as a secretary, and started again when discharged from gaol as a clerk at 50s. a week, is now earning a salary of £1,500 a year.

This is one example of how some ex-convicts "make good," described in the annual report of the Central Prisoners' Aid Society, which was presented at a meeting in London last month.

The report states: "A most encouraging feature has been the visits received from those who have been helped by the society in previous years."

The secretary of the society has acted as host man for the second time in his career at a discharged prisoner's wedding. The first bridegroom attained a salaried position of £1,000 a year.

#### "Made Me A Man."

A remarkable story of a man's regeneration is told. "A drug addict who had lost all sense of moral and other responsibilities, was sentenced to a sharp term of imprisonment. Compulsory abstinence from drugs was a severe punishment in the early days of his stay in prison."

"Slowly but surely the skilled attention of the authorities and the prison doctor wrought beneficial results, and when he faced his difficult future in the outer world again his own words were: 'Prison has made a man of me.'"

"Outdoor life, in continuation of the beneficial influence begun in prison, was aimed at, and he was eventually started in work on a farm."

Many men, aided by the society, took up new occupations after being in prison. A musician went to sea, a clerk became a departmental manager, a brewer took up a post as a traveller, and a solicitor's clerk was found a post as a manager.

The society found work during the year for 125 ex-prisoners.

## KEEP THAT RESOLUTION! ATTEND THE NEW TERRITORIES AGRICULTURAL SHOW

ON JANUARY, 4th & 5th 1930 AT SHEK WU HUI (Near Shekwan, Sai) Railway Station. ADMISSION: 20 CENTS ONLY! Gates Open 11 A.M. Official Opening by H.E. SIR OEOLE CLEMENTI, K.C.M.G. At 2.30 P.M. JANUARY 4th. Special Rail Facilities—Reduced Fares Official Handbook now on sale at All Bookstalls—Price 10 CENTS. [8805]

## CREDIT FONCIER D'EXTREME-ORIENT.

MORTGAGE BANK AND ESTATE AGENTS.

## "PEAK MANSIONS"

Six-roomed & Five-roomed Apartments.

PRINCE EDWARD ROAD, KOWLOON, Detached and Semi-detached Villas. Modern Construction with Garages.

## "CAMBAY BUILDINGS"

Flats with Modern Conveniences.

PRAY, EAST RECLAMATION Newly-built Chinese Houses.



## For your most cherished stitchery

For generations now, women all over the world have made their favourite day and nightwear from 'Viyella' unshrinkable fine twill fabric. They find that 'Viyella' gives healthful protection and an exquisite daintiness which tones with fashion's most exacting demands.

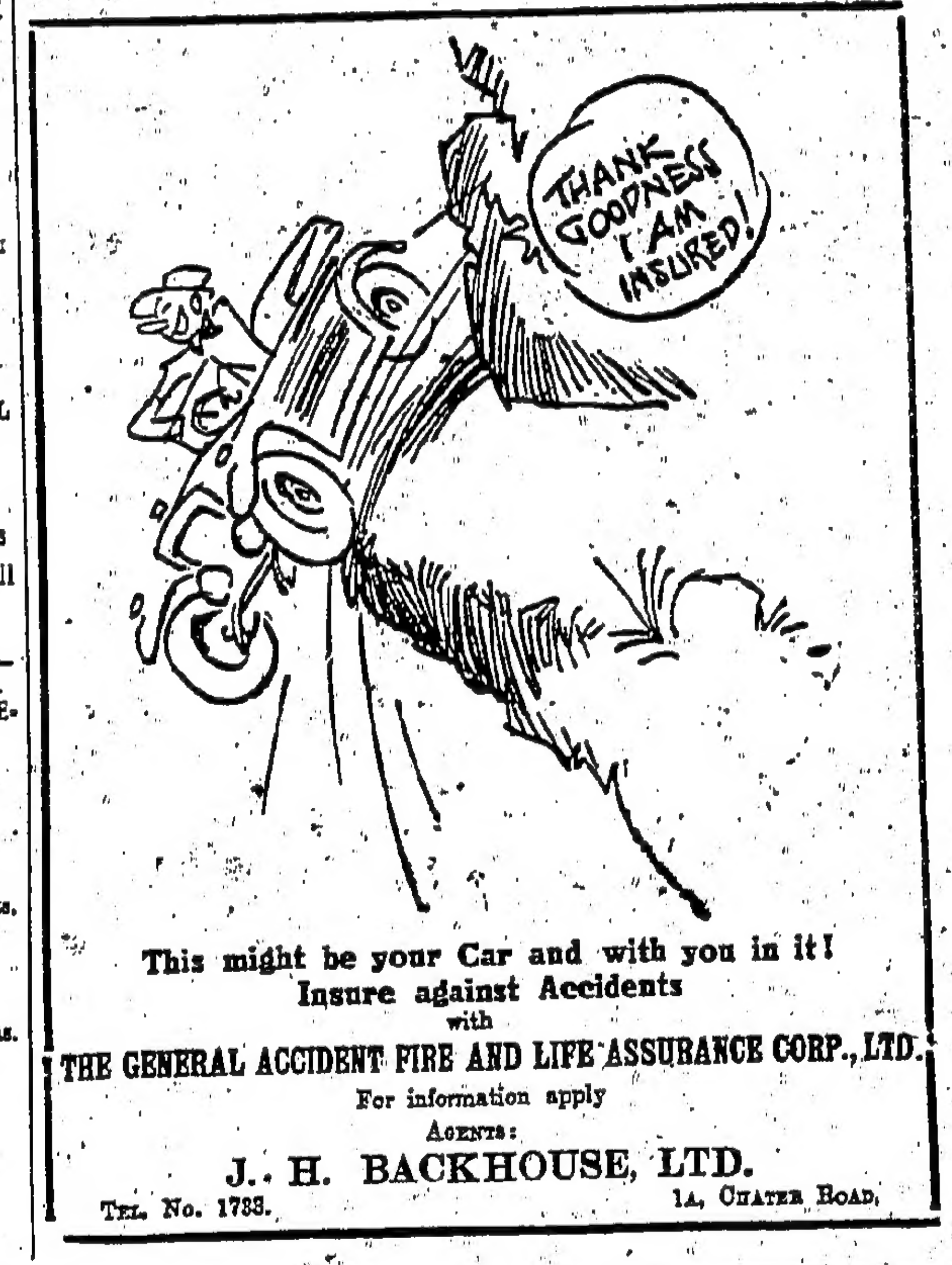
And with it all is a traditional practicality—an amazing resistance to the worst efforts of the laundry. You will find 'Viyella' actually improves with washing, its caressing softness made even kinder to tender skins.

You can choose 'Viyella' from plain, cream or delightful pastel shades for lingerie, or attractive checks and stripes, each of which has a plain colour to match, for frocks, etc.

# "Viyella"

From First-class Stores throughout China and the East

BE SURE TO SEE NAME 'Viyella' ON DETACHABLE SELF-ADHESIVE LABELS EVERY YARD OR SO. If any difficulty in obtaining, please write for address of nearest retailer to Wm. Hollins & Co., Ltd. (Incorporated in England), 299, Vyella House, Old, Church, London, W.C.2.



This might be your Car and with you in it! Insure against Accidents with THE GENERAL ACCIDENT FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CORP., LTD. For information apply AGENTS: J. H. BACKHOUSE, LTD. TEL. No. 1783. 1A, CHATER ROAD.

## PAMELA

13, Queen's Road Central.

We wish to inform our clients that Madame Flint has joined the staff of the above firm. Madame Flint has just arrived from Paris with a large assortment of the latest models as well as materials and garnitures greatly in vogue in Paris at the present time. Customers who study elegance will find every requisite in this well-known establishment.

## DRESSMAKING AND MILLINERY.

This will be attended to as a special department at reasonable charges with smartest cut and style guaranteed.

SPECIAL LINE HATS to be Sold from \$8.50

The above which have arrived are in addition to the New Goods which are arriving for Pamela by Every Mail.

## PAMELA

13, Queen's Road Central.



## For Evening Wear

The easy distinction of correct evening wear is not attained by accident. It is the result of a careful co-ordination of details into a perfect harmony of style, material and fit—a harmony which the Mackintosh's Evening Wear Service makes it a simple matter to achieve.

**Summit Dress Collars**—1930's smartest shapes. Quarter sizes.

**Summit Dress Shirts**—Cut coat style. New ideas in the latest fabrics.

**Dress Ties**—A correct length for every collar size. New shapes in new materials.

**Dress Waistcoats**—Distinguished shapes for 1930 in many fittings.

**Silk Socks**—Plain or with Clot.

**Evening Underwear, Wraps, Braces, Jewellery, Evening Shoes.**



**Mackintosh's**

A long pull  
a steady pull  
all together!



**AMSTEL BEER**

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**BLUE BLAZERS**  
Made from Medium Weight Cloth well cut and tailored. Ready to wear. Sizes: 32 to 40.

PRICE: \$10.50

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Well cut and made. All Sizes ready made in White, Grey and Sand.

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White Twill and Taffeta Tennis Shirts with Open or Closed Neck.

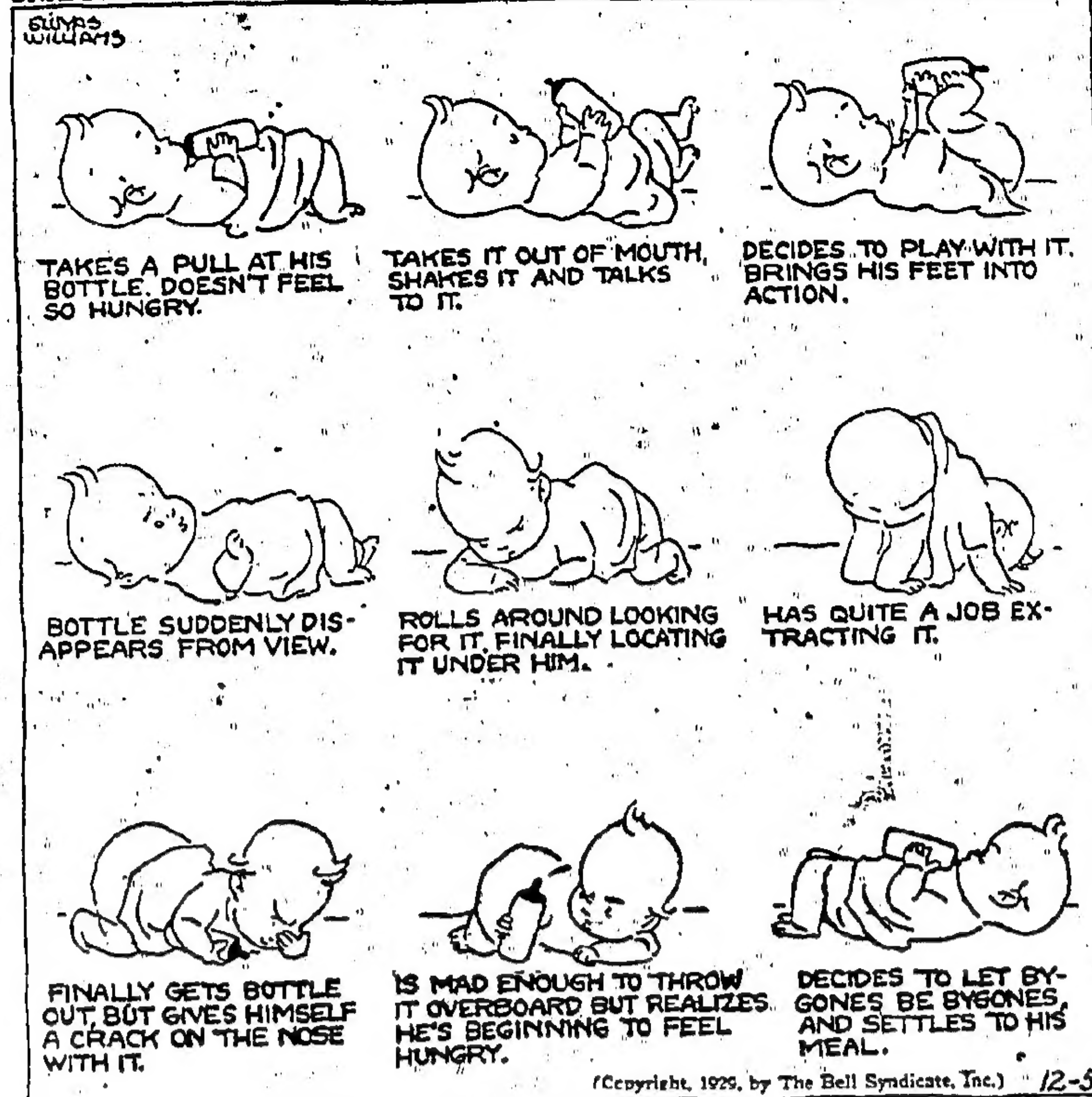
\$3.95 to \$6.50

CALL AND INSPECT.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD.  
HONG KONG.

## SNAPSHOTS OF A BABY AND HIS BOTTLE

By GLUYAS WILLIAMS



## PROFITS INCREASE BY 60 PER CENT.

SATISFACTORY POSITION OF SANDAKAN  
LIGHT & POWER CO.

## BOARD OF DIRECTORS TO BE APPOINTED.

At the annual meeting of shareholders of the Sandakan Light and Power Co. (1929), Mr. R. G. Shewan, who was in the chair, was able to announce that the profit on Working Account was close on \$50,000, an increase of nearly 60 per cent. on the previous year. The position was very satisfactory and the Chairman hoped next year to see the \$52,000 debit of general profit and loss account considerably reduced.

At a subsequent extraordinary general meeting, new Articles of Association were approved providing for a Board of Directors in place of the Consulting Committee, and in other ways making a constitution of the Company more up-to-date.

## CHAIRMAN'S REVIEW OF THE YEAR'S WORKING.

Addressing the shareholders, Mr. Shewan said:—

The profit on working account—\$47,937.70—I am pleased to say shows an increase of approximately 60 per cent., despite the fact that the total increase of energy sold last year was only 6 per cent. This improvement is primarily due to a decrease in the cost per unit generated and to our having made liberal provision for depreciation on stores in the previous year.

After providing for depreciation on plant, etc., amounting to \$48,651.60, putting \$2,577.96 to sinking fund for replacing the cost of our concession, and charging Consulting Committee's and Auditors' fees, loss on sales of old machinery, etc., there remains, after crediting interest (\$92.21), a balance to debit of profit and loss account of \$10,015.92, transferred to general profit and loss account, is per balance sheet.

You will notice that we have depreciated again very heavily, but our position, however, is made all the surer by adopting this policy.

The position shown by our cash and investments is very satisfactory, and the high premium of Straits dollars is helping to improve it even more, and I trust that next year we shall be in a position to reduce very considerably the balance of \$82,651.48 now a debit of general profit and loss account.

### Manager's Report.

Our Manager at Sandakan reports that the anticipated extra load from the water works only began to show results at the close of our financial year. These will, however, gradually increase as the various mains and hydrants are laid and connected up.

There is a slow but sure improvement in the number of small consumers, the increase for this year being 13 per cent., besides which we have on hand applications from 50 new customers.

Our high tension mains have been extended to the end of the Leila Road about a mile, to supply power to the Cowie Harbour Coal Company, who are prospecting the coal out-crops along the Leila Road. We understand that coal of good quality has been obtained, but it is too early to say definitely what the ultimate results will be. In the meantime we are co-operating with the Coal Company by giving them a cheap supply of power at the head-ings.

Our Manager reports that during the year under review new and large main and auxiliary steam pipes have been erected and put into use, as well as the new feed water piping. These improvements were necessary in order to replace the old piping which was getting too small. The plant generally has been maintained in first-class condition, and preparations are now in hand for the erection of the second of the double drum boilers which we purchased some time ago.

### New Chimney Needed.

In last year's report I made mention of the fact that a sum of \$1,750 was spent on the renewal of the steel chimney. I regret, Gentlemen, to have to inform you that despite this the chimney now again wants attention. We have discovered that the condensation at a certain height of the flue gases which contain salts and acids due to the type of fuel burned in our boilers has the effect of corroding very rapidly the steel plates. In order to overcome this trouble, it will be necessary to install a new chimney together with an induced draft fan, so that the products of combustion are blown clear of the steel stack, and any condensation that takes place will be in the atmosphere and not in the chimney. We estimate that this new chimney and fan will cost approximately \$2,500 erected.

You will observe from the notice calling this meeting that we shall hold a meeting immediately following it for the purpose of adopting new Articles of Association.

I now beg to propose:—  
That the report and accounts for the financial year ended June 30, 1929, as presented to this meeting be adopted and passed.

Mr. Braga seconded, and the motion was carried unanimously.

### Consulting Committee.

Mr. A. A. Botelho proposed and Mr. J. Toppin seconded the re-election of the Hon. Mr. J. P. Braga, Mr. C. A. da Rosa and Mr. S. M. Churn as members of the Consulting Committee.

This was carried unanimously. On the proposition of Mr. Tan Tsan Tai, seconded by Mr. P. S. Tavers, Messrs. Lowe, Bingham & Matthews and Messrs. Percy Smith, Beth & Fleming were re-elected auditors at a remuneration of \$250 each for the ensuing year.

## NEW ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION.

### CHAIRMAN'S EXPLANATION.

At the extraordinary general meeting held immediately after the annual meeting Chairman said:—

As indicated in the Notice which has just been read by the Company's Secretary, this Meeting has been convened for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, approving the draft new Articles of Association of the Company.

With regard to the draft New Articles, I should explain that it has been decided to do away with a Consulting Committee and to constitute a Board of Directors in the place thereof. To effect this, it is necessary to alter the existing Articles to provide for the requisite power to do so and to make certain changes therein which are considered necessary consequent upon the constitution of a Directorate. Your Consulting Committee consider that, as this alteration must be made for the reason already stated, a favourable opportunity presented itself of bringing the present Articles right up to date. We have therefore had new Arti-

cles prepared for the Company, which have the approval of your Consulting Committee. If the new Articles are approved, they will be in line with the general and usual form of Articles now adopted by Companies in this Colony. Prints of the existing Articles and of the draft new Articles have, as indicated in the Notice convening this Meeting, been open for inspection by shareholders at the Company's registered office, and there are also copies of both existing and the draft new Articles on this table which, if any shareholder desires, he may inspect.

The suggested new Articles of Association are similar to the old subject to clerical alterations and rephrasing and to the following alterations of substance, viz:—

1. Certificates of title have to be signed by one Director, and countersigned by the General Managers (Article 11).
2. The Directors may refuse to register a transfer without assigning any reason therefor (Article 38).
3. The representative of Shewan, Tomes & Co. to be ex-officio Director and Chairman of the Company (Article 82).
4. The General Managers' remuneration is to be a commission of 3 per cent. on the first \$100,000 and 5 per cent. on any sum over the first \$100,000 of the balance standing to the credit of the Company's working account in each financial year before charging the account with General Managers' commission. The minimum amount of such commission is to be an annual sum of \$3,000. The General Managers' remuneration does not include the provision of clerks or an office (for which a sum of \$5,000 per annum has been

previously charged) (Article 84).

5. The Consulting Committee cease to exist and in place thereof a Board of Directors will be appointed (Articles 87 to 120).
6. The remuneration of the Directors is to be \$2,000 per annum to be divided between them as the Directors shall determine (Article 92).
7. Provision is made for the appointment, if required, of a Managing Director (Article 115).
8. The powers of control heretofore exercised by the General Managers will devolve upon the Board of Directors (Articles 119 and 120).
9. Documents requiring the Seal of the Company and Cheques shall be signed by one Director and countersigned by the General Managers (Article 121).
10. Restriction is placed on the declaration of dividends (Article 123).
11. Dividends unclaimed for more than five years may be forfeited to the Company (Article 138).
12. Special Arbitration powers are given (Article 139).
13. Indemnity to Directors, etc. (Articles 143 and 164).

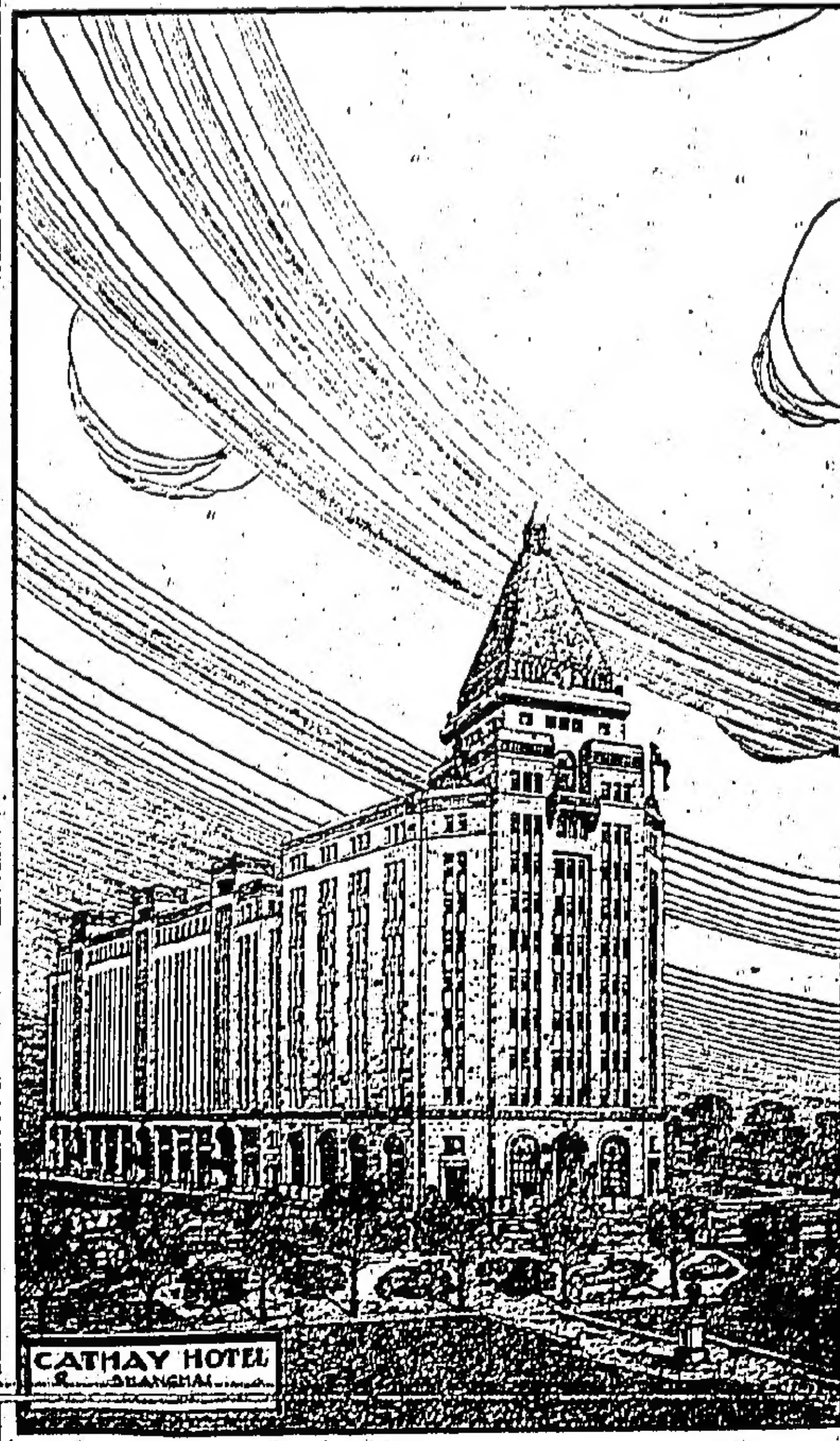
The Chairman then moved:—  
That the regulations contained in the printed document submitted to the meeting and for the purpose of identification subscribed by the Chairman thereof be approved and adopted as the Articles of Association of the Company in substitution for and to the exclusion of all existing Articles thereof.  
Mr. Braga seconded and the motion was adopted.  
The Chairman announced that a second, confirmatory meeting would be held at 12.30 p.m. on January 15.

## CATHAY HOTEL

THE BUND—SHANGHAI

THE MOST MODERN  
HOTEL IN CHINA.

214 ROOMS AND  
SUITES, EACH WITH  
PRIVATE BATHROOM.



HOTEL RESTAURANT  
with Spring Dance  
Floor opening on to  
the Roof Terraces.

"TOWER" a la Carte  
RESTAURANT on the  
Ninth Floor.

BANQUETING and  
PRIVATE DINING  
ROOMS on the Tenth  
and Eleventh Floors.

E. CARRARD, Manager.

CABLE ADDRESS:—

"CATHOTEL,"  
SHANGHAI.



## MR. BREWER COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

MAGISTRATE'S OBSERVATIONS ON INSTONE BANK'S ACCOUNTS.

## A "PUFFED" BALANCE SHEET.

The Magisterial proceedings against Mr. Noel Instone Brewer who is charged with offences under the Perjury and Larceny Ordinances, concluded at Central Magistrate's yesterday, when the defendant was committed for trial at the next Criminal Sessions.

The case for the prosecution was conducted by Mr. H. Somerset Fitzroy and Mr. E. Davidson, represented the defendant.

Mr. Davidson had made a lengthy submission to the Magistrate last week and Mr. A. W. G. H. Grant, who heard the case, then reserved his decision for a week.

When the Court resumed yesterday the Magistrate dealt with the legal points submitted by Mr. Davidson at the last hearing, and after stating that he felt that under the Ordinance there was sufficient evidence to put the defendant up for trial, His Worship observed that in considering all the charges it was necessary to know the state of the defendant's mind. It was impossible to go into a man's mind and to determine exactly what he was thinking about at a certain time, and much therefore depended on the surrounding circumstances.

In regard to charge "A" (perjury relating to a statutory report) His Worship said that the report was filed nearly a year before the balance sheet which formed the basis of the other two charges. One must not, therefore, confuse the evidence relating to these separate documents.

## Disagreed With Defence.

After referring to the money actually received as shown by the evidence, Mr. Grantham remarked that certain entries in the books were claimed by the defence as entries of transactions in the course of commerce, as cash. He disagreed with the defence, and pointed out that these entries were transferred to Allotment and Suspense account within a few months, and therefore it would not be unreasonable to draw the inference that the shareholders in connection with these entries were not substantial persons, and that the transactions were fictitious. If that was so, there was a *prima facie* case to answer. His Worship felt satisfied that there was sufficient evidence to go before the jury on that charge.

## The Other Charges.

Regarding charges "B" and "C" (perjury and larceny charges in connection with the balance sheet), the Magistrate said that they had to consider the alleged falseness of the items on the balance sheet and then go on to consider whether from the evidence produced by the Crown, a jury could reasonably presume that defendant was responsible for making the statements, if they were false, also as to whether he knew they were false, and whether he made them deliberately.

## "Entirely False."

Three of the items—Subscribed Capital, Accounts Receivable and Capital Unallocated—depended upon 11,530 shares which, it was alleged, were never allotted, and His Worship felt that to include this item in Accounts Receivable was entirely false.

Referring to the application forms, Mr. Grantham said that the thing that struck one were the words, "I agree to pay a cash deposit of 10 per cent. thereon." That blank was not filled in at all. The defence had argued that these applications should be read to mean that the applicants were willing to pay what was due on them, but it was not an unreasonable inference that these forms should be taken to be what they claim to be on the face of them, and the Magistrate added that it appeared to him that nothing was intended to be paid on these forms.

## "Deliberately Made."

The item of Unallocated Capital, said Mr. Grantham, was put forward by the Crown as not only misleading but totally and utterly false. He agreed with that view and added that it would give a false impression of the financial position of the Company, and therefore, it would not be unreasonable to say that these entries were deliberately made.

## Value of Loans.

Going on to Collateral Securities, His Worship observed that as regards loans, they had before them the fact that the Bank held a lien on a number of its own shares, and the market value of these shares was considerably under the value of the loans. From that a jury could reasonably find that they were not collateral securities at all.

Touching the entry "Mortgage and Long Term Loans," His Worship said that \$230,000 out of \$260,000 was merely a cross-entry between two branches. The defendant's cross-entry but claimed he did not

notice it. Mr. Grantham observed that defendant was president of the Bank and although the entry may or may not be true, it was reasonable to think the jury might decide that he knew about it.

## Nothing Like Par Value.

The last item "Stock, Shares and Investments" consisted in the main of shares in the Instone Trading Company. That was a Company which was incorporated thirteen days before the publication of the balance sheet in the case. The Company never did any business and its only assets were shares in the Instone Banking Corporation. The value of the shares could therefore be assumed by the value of the Instone Banking Corporation, and from a perusal of the balance sheet before the Court, the shares of the Bank were nothing like par value, and therefore the assets of the Trading Company were also not worth anything like the figure put in the balance sheet. Consequently it was false, and it would give a false impression of the standing of the Trading Company.

## "Puffed" Entries.

With regard to charge "C" the Magistrate said he had to consider whether the balance sheet was intended to deceive anyone. Mr. Grantham observed that the very fact that the entries were "puffed" would lead one to infer that they were intended to deceive. The defendant had claimed that he had relied on the auditor and that this was the usual way in which balance sheets in Chinese companies were prepared. After referring to the evidence of the Secretary of the Bank and the auditor, His Worship said that it seemed clear that the defendant knew all about it.

## Onus On Defendant.

"We have the fact that the auditor was a man with little knowledge of English. It might therefore be reasonably presumed that he should rely on the defendant as to how the balance sheet should be drawn up. The onus is on the defendant to show that it is not so, and that the auditor and not himself, was responsible. I am therefore satisfied that there is a case to go to the jury on all charges." Defendant was then committed, the same bail being granted.

## The Charges.

The charges on which Mr. Brewer was committed were as follows:—(a.)—For that you, Noel Instone Brewer, on the 16th day of August, 1927, in a statutory report made and filed by you on the said date (which report you were authorised to make by the provisions of the Companies Ordinance of 1911), and on behalf of the Instone Banking Corporation, Ltd., did knowingly and wilfully make (otherwise than on oath) a statement false in a material particular, to wit, that the total amount of the cash received by the said Instone Banking Corporation, Ltd., in respect of shares issued wholly for cash, was \$875,750; to the being contrary to section 7 of the Perjury Ordinance, No. 21 of 1922.

(b.)—For that you, Noel Instone Brewer, on the 9th day of July, 1928, in a balance sheet dated the 6th day of August, 1928, for the period ending the 30th day of April, 1928, filed by you on behalf of the Instone Banking Corporation, Ltd., (which balance sheet you were authorised to make and file by the Companies Ordinance of 1911), did knowingly and wilfully make a false statement (otherwise than on oath) in a material particular, to wit, that the assets of the said Company consisted of accounts receivable by the said Company which amounted to the sum of \$221,360.87; of collateral and security loans which amounted to \$334,530; of mortgage and long term loans which amounted to \$268,630; stocks, shares and investments which amounted to \$281,831.80; and unallocated capital which amounted to \$1,420,940; contrary to Section 7 of the Perjury Ordinance, No. 21 of 1922.

(c.)—For that you, Noel Instone Brewer, being a director of the Instone Banking Corporation, Ltd., published or caused to be published, circulating or publishing a wrong statement, to wit a balance sheet of the said Company, dated the 6th day of June, 1928, for the period ending the 30th day of April, 1928, filed by you, on the 8th day of July, 1928, with the Registrar of Companies on behalf of the said Instone Banking Corporation, Ltd., which you knew to be false in a material particular, to wit, that the assets of the said Company consisted of accounts receivable amounting to \$221,360.87; of collateral securities and loans amounting to \$334,530; of mortgage and long term loans amounting to \$268,630; and of stocks, shares and other investments amounting to \$281,831.80; and of unallocated capital amounting to \$1,420,950; with intent to deceive shareholders of the said Corporation and to induce persons to become shareholders, or to entrust or to advance money to the said Corporation; contrary to section 21 of the Companies Ordinance, No. 21 of 1925.

## THE STUBBS ROAD INCIDENT.

CHARGE AGAINST A MOTORIST.

JUDGMENT RESERVED.

Further evidence for the prosecution in the summons against Mr. E. F. R. Sample for alleged negligent driving of a car in Stubbs Road on the evening of December 11 was given before Mr. E. W. Hamilton at Central Magistrate's yesterday.

Mr. M. K. Lo appeared for Mr. Sample, against whom it was alleged that he overtook Mr. A. E. Clark's car at a blind corner in a dangerous manner and without any warning.

Mr. J. W. Franks, stated in evidence that he was in the left hand part of the rear seat of Mr. Clark's car. As they were rounding a blind corner, a yellow car shot past from the rear without any warning. No horn was sounded, nor did witness see any glare of headlights from the overtaking car. Witness noted the number of the car, 1778, and put the speed at about 30 miles an hour.

Mr. Sample, in the witness-box, said that he had been driving motor cars for 12 years. He had driven in Hong Kong for four years and during that time had never had an accident. Detailing his route after leaving Pokfulam Road that evening on his way to the Peak, witness said that he overtook an Austin 7 below "Wanchai Gap." There was a saloon car going ahead, and at Magazine Gap witness was about 20 yards behind it. Later, on a fairly straight road, and before reaching a convex bend, witness accelerated and overtook the saloon car quite safely. Witness would swear that he sounded his horn before passing.

## Expert Witness Called.

Mr. C. Lauritsen, of the Dragon Motor Car Company, was called as an expert witness for the defence. It was explained to witness that a closed Erskine was going up the Peak along Stubbs Road at 20 miles an hour on a dark night. A Buick 1929 sports model overtook the other car at a place about which there was some difference of opinion. In such circumstances witness was asked whether a passenger seated in the left hand rear seat of the closed car would be able to see the number of the car overtaking it on the right.

Witness considered this was not possible, and he thought that the passenger would not be able to see even the mudguard of his own car. After recalling Mr. A. E. Clark to clear up a point as to the distance between the place where the closed car overtook the Austin 7 and the spot where it was itself overtaken by the defendant's car, the Magistrate adjourned the case for a written decision to be given on January 7 in the forenoon.

## THE WATER SUPPLY.

FOR 28 WEEKS AT PRESENT CONSUMPTION.

## Hong Kong.

The total storage in the island reservoirs on the morning of Monday, December 30, amounted to 1,327.27 million gallons showing a decrease of 46.06 million gallons during the past week; the amount collected from streams being 1.49 million gallons.

The week's consumption amounted to 47.54 million gallons.

## Kowloon.

The total storage in the mainland reservoirs on the morning of Monday, December 30, amounted to 497.54 million gallons, showing a decrease of 9.99 million gallons during the past week.

The week's consumption amounted to 24.68 million gallons, not including 1.06 million gallons supplied to water boats at Lai Chi Kok.

The yield from the Shing Mun River and streams during the week is 15.95 million gallons.

## HEALTH OF THE COLONY.

36 SMALL-POX CASES LAST WEEK.

There were 36 more cases of small-pox last week (one of them "Non-Chinese") and 16 deaths. No other cases of notifiable disease were reported. There were 36 deaths from tuberculosis, 16 from malaria and 1 from influenza.

On Monday 13 more cases of small-pox (all Chinese from Victoria) were reported, and 1 case of diphtheria were reported.

## ROUND THE COURTS.

SHIP'S OFFICER CHARGED.

ALLEGED THREATS IN NATHAN ROAD.

An officer of the Douglas S.S. Company's vessel, Haining, Mr. Walter Cahalac, was before Mr. T. S. Whyte Smith at Kowloon Magistrate's yesterday for using threats likely to cause a breach of the peace.

Defendant said that he knew nothing about the alleged incident and asked who was accusing him.

Inspector Marks said that he had a doctor's certificate which would prove that defendant had been drinking. The threats alleged to have been made by the accused were that he would shoot certain people. The Inspector asked for a remand until noon on Friday with a bail of \$500 for the defendant. The defendant had undertaken, if granted bail, that he would not interfere with the people concerned.

Defendant asked again if he were allowed to know who was accusing him. Inspector Marks replied that he would know later. The Magistrate remarked that he supposed there had been more than one person threatened although there was only one incident. It is alleged that it took place on the staircase of No. 225, Nathan Road, but it was not stated in the charge sheet how many people were concerned.

Defendant asked a third time for the identity of those accusing him, and Inspector Marks replied that the Captain Superintendent of Police was mentioned as prosecutor, as it was a police prosecution. Defendant was accordingly remanded until Friday noon.

## HIS PROFESSION.

A young Chinese who had been convicted in September and October for pickpocketing and sentenced to twelve strokes with the cane on each occasion, was again before the Kowloon Magistrate for stealing a watch and chain from a pedestrian in Shanghai Street.

The Magistrate said that the defendant was evidently a professional pickpocket and he looked more than his stated age (15). A sentence of three months' hard labour was imposed.

## POSSESSION OF AN AUTOMATIC.

A rattan worker who was charged with unlawful possession of an automatic pistol told the Magistrate that the weapon was given him by a friend who asked him to carry it, and offered \$1.

Inspector Fallon said that the defendant was arrested in Nelson Street carrying a bundle of straw in which the weapon was concealed. A fine of \$500 or four months' hard labour was imposed.

## LOTTERY DEALER FINED.

A Chinese was before Mr. Whyte Smith for having possession of 33 *pin* lottery tickets. He was fined \$75 or six weeks' hard labour. A conviction in 1917 was proved.

## ANNUAL K.F.C. FUNCTION.

MARRIED v. SINGLES FOOTBALL MATCH.

The annual New Year's Day celebrations at the Kowloon Football Club will be held as usual and a very good programme has been arranged. It includes, of course, a football match between the Married and Singles, and "motor-cycle football" during the well earned interval.

The teams for the motor-cycle football match are as follows:—H. K. V. D. C. (Motor Cycle Section)—C. Banks (A.J.S.), W. L. Miller (Excelsior), B. S. Rogers (A.J.S.), S. J. Clark (P. & M.) and H. G. Williams (Humber) Reserve.—R. W. Sapsed (Raleigh).

Lieut. Howard's Team.—E. J. Spradberry (Coventry Eagle), F. Baker (Harley), W. Simpson (Harley), W. Borrowman (Triumph), Lieut. Howard (B.S.A.).

The "High Jinks" follow:—10.15 a.m.—Sir Cumerford and Lady de Tong will arrive at the Star Ferry. They will be escorted to the Kowloon Football Club by the Motor-Cycle Footballers.

10.30 a.m.—Full procession of carnival sprites and what-not will leave the Club for a tour of the village.

11 a.m.—Married v. Single match will commence. Mr. E. Cock, kicking-off.

11.30 a.m.—Half-time.

11.30 a.m.—Motor-cycle Football begins.

12.10 p.m.—Married v. Single match will be resumed.

12.10 p.m.—Resumption of prizes and raffles.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

KOWLOON FERRY SERVICE.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONG KONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—I feel sure that many who cross the harbour on the ferry boats must have often wondered why the Company, instead of herding passengers on the landing stages, as at present, do not arrange the arrival and departure of the boats so that intending passengers would always find a boat at the wharf waiting to receive them. It would be so much more pleasant to be able to walk directly onto the boat. I have heard some people declare that the conditions of the journey from one side of the harbour to the other are so unpleasant that they would not, for this reason alone, live on the Kowloon side. Only one side of the wharf on the Kowloon side is in use but I cannot imagine any reason why, as in other parts of the world, the closing of the gate for one wharf should not mean the opening of the gate for the other wharf.

A five minutes service run on the lines I have indicated would, I suppose, require more boats than the four now in use but, until other boats are built some of the old boats might be brought into service again. Anyhow the Company is doing so well out of the public and making such immense profits that a little more expense should not be grudged if it result in increased efficiency and a better service.—Yours, etc., "PASSENGER."

Hong Kong, December 30.

## THE N.Y.K. FLEET.

OFFICIAL TRIAL OF TATSUTA-MARU.

The local office of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha has received telegraphic advice from Tokyo stating that the Tatsuta Maru, sister ship of the Asama Maru, made 21.63 knots on her official trial run on December 27 off Nagasaki Harbour, which is very satisfactory.

## CRAIGENGOWER C.C.

ANNUAL PRESIDENT'S DANCE.

Mr. B. W. Bradbury, the President of the Craigengower Cricket Club gave the annual President's dance at the Clubhouse last night.

There was a large attendance of members and friends, and a spirit of jollity predominated. The hall was gaily decorated, and an excellent band provided music.

Immediately after the midnight gun went off, dancing gave way to the singing of Auld Lang Syne, everybody present joining in most lustily.

Dancing was then resumed, and the party broke up in the "wee sma' hours."

## TWO GHOSTS TOO EXPENSIVE.

HAUNTED CASTLE UNSOLD.

Two ghosts, one of them far-famed, were offered for sale at The Mart, Queen Victoria-street, E.C. recently.

There was no purchaser for them, the historic castle of Hurstmonceux, Sussex, which they have haunted for centuries, being withdrawn at £25,000.

An air of reverence, not often linked with the sale room, characterised the auction. The auctioneer, reciting the ancient glories of Hurstmonceux, might have been a monk reading from some old missal. Words like "postern," "mullion," "manorial," fell so softly from his lips that people sitting two, or three rows of chairs away could not hear them at all.

After much preliminary coaxing the bidding started at £20,000. It crept slowly up by five thousand and one thousand, and then came to an abrupt standstill.

## Little Grey Lady.

So Hurstmonceux's two ghosts—the famous drummer who beats a tattoo on the ramparts and a little grey lady who walks the noble staircase hall—remain for the present undisturbed.

The castle is in the market in consequence of the death of Colonel Claude Lowther, who spent more than £100,000 in restoring it. It is regarded as one of the finest examples of domestic architecture of the fifteenth century, and stands in a Sussex village eight miles from Eastbourne.

Sir Roger de Fienes, who fought at Agincourt, built the castle in 1440. In 1777 it was demolished internally, and so remained until purchased by Colonel Claude Lowther in 1910.

## SPECIAL

## OFFER

ALL

TOYS &amp; GAMES

LESS

25 %

ALSO

A LARGE SELECTION OF

DOLLS

AT

HALF PRICE

COME EARLY FOR THE BEST CHOICE

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

MEZZANINE FLOOR.

Tunes that Father Loves!

GAITY ECHOES  
Columbia  
New process RECORDS  
MELODIOUS MEMORIES

## CHORUS HITS OF YESTERDAY

INTRODUCING—FALL IN AND FOLLOW ME—ANOTHER LITTLE  
DRINK—DOWN AT THE OLD BULL AND BUSH  
I DO LIKE TO BE BESIDE THE SEASIDE—TIPPERARY  
HELLO, WHO'S YOUR LADY FRIEND—A WEE DROCK & DONIS  
IF YOU WERE THE ONLY GIRL—MADAMONELLE FROM ARMENTIERES  
BY THE ZUTTER ZEE—TAKE ME BACK TO DEAR OLD BRIGBT

The Anderson Music Co., Ltd.

## RHEUMATISM and BACKACHE

Génasprin does not merely relieve the pains of Rheumatism and Backache, it acts as a solvent of Uric Acid, the principal cause of Rheumatic trouble, and is thus of permanent benefit.

Make sure you get

GENASPRIN

The SAFE Brand of Aspirin

which is manufactured by Genasprins, Ltd., Loughborough, England, and is untouched by hand during the process of manufacture. Genasprin contains no substance which can offend in any way the laws relating to food, and may be taken by members of any caste.

Obtainable from all Chemists and Stores in bottles of 25 tablets.

SOLE AGENTS—W. R. LOXLEY &amp; CO. TEL. 2533.

Parfumerie Poigaud

PARIS.

"FLORE DIVINA"

EXCELLENT SCENT.

Most Popular &amp; Famous Perfume. Moderate Price.

OBTAINABLE AT All Drugs, Chemists and Leading Stores.

AGENTS:

VICENTE ATIENZA &amp; CO. No. 54, NATHAN ROAD, KOWLOON. Tel. K. 155.





## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

## THE CHINESE ENGINEERING &amp; MINING CO., LIMITED.

## 5% FIRST MORTGAGE DEBENTURES (KAILAN BONDS).

## SEVENTEENTH DRAWING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, in conformity with the conditions endorsed upon the Debentures, the undermentioned Numbers of Debentures of the total value of \$24,000 were drawn on the Fifth day of November, 1929, at the Office of the Company, No. 3, London Wall Buildings, in the City of London, in the presence of Mr. JAMES TURNER, one of the Directors, and Mr. WILLIAM BERRY, Secretary of the Company, and Mr. ROBERT J. AURALDE, of the Bishopsgate, London, E.C., Notary Public.

The said Debentures will be paid off at Par on the 31st DECEMBER, 1929, at either of the following places:—

IN LONDON: At the Office of the Company, No. 3, London Wall Buildings, E.C.2;

IN BRUSSELS: At the Office of the Local Board, 13, rue Brégoire, Brussels;

IN CHINA: At the General Office of the Company, Tientsin.

6 Bonds of £500 Each, Numbered:

38 71 83 97 128 174

70 Bonds of £100 Each, Numbered:

380 364 456 517 564 575

586 594 630 701 805 880

936 957 1032 1074 1104 1123

1120 1140 1175 1212 1251 1265

1335 1352 1417 1471 1525 1534

1700 1753 1818 1851 1902 2035

2054 2097 2101 2118 2160 2238

2271 2275 2434 2462 2500 2656

2797 2804 2869 2907 2917 2928

2985 2997 3029 3175 3198 3241

3346 3353 3434 3532 3598 3599

3803 3805 3875 3878

700 Bonds of £20 Each, Numbered:

3800 3856 3870 3926 3991 4090

4092 4093 4115 4144 4301 4468

4757 4776 4843 4907 4968 5009

5023 5026 5150 5196 5306 5451

5475 5502 5557 5632 5648 5693

5722 5724 5800 5840 5958 5971

5985 5986 6065 6153 6223 6300

6330 6427 6464 6485 6563 6599

6804 6822 6870 6885 6910 6969

7035 7044 7068 7068 7083 7200

7228 7245 7251 7251 7337 7473

7484 7545 7555 7548 7519 8037

8115 8145 8151 8153 8164 8197

8208 8259 8260 8303 8356 8379

8672 8698 8751 8756 8851 8906

8910 8928 8956 9033 9123 9124

9238 9256 9315 9355 9353 9420

9448 9455 9461 9515 9588 9628

9655 9669 9726 9758 9911 9953

9981 9989 10014 10023 10028 10037

10091 10130 10141 10215 10220 10310

10359 10405 10406 10413 10420 10430

10534 10574 10698 10701 10829 10905

11008 11113 11247 11280 11403 11456

11515 11521 11586 11624 11627 11632

11742 11793 11829 11831 11870 12008

12011 12045 12050 12127 12185 12204

12331 12356 12517 12520 12546 12690

12712 12756 12805 12850 12863 12891

12918 12926 12980 13046 13073 13141

13202 13206 13257 13292 13390 13448

13591 13678 13690 13699 13730 13737

13728 13790 13738 13827 13890 13910

13968 14000 14115 14129 14132 14155

14236 14270 14321 14357 14433 14556

14578 14612 14621 14720 14728 14781

14827 14838 15039 15074 15078 15106

15256 15332 15337 15338 15360 15394

15491 15550 15606 15654 15660 15736

15740 15759 15780 15803 15843 15968

16021 16084 16090 16140 16162 16169

16218 16400 16441 16450 16483 16485

16594 16595 16606 16600 16823 16887

17056 17078 17090 17142 17169 17194

17590 17595 17334 17407 17480 17579

17613 17681 17682 17750 17840 17853

17910 17940 17950 18047 18060 18103

18105 18122 18246 18249 18250 18256

18321 18334 18443 18473 18575 18599

18653 18681 18687 18728 18741 18754

18790 18810 18938 18958 19003 19084

19299 19333 19418 19437 19535 19578

19585 19620 19698 19674 19700 19798

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6330 6427 6464 6485 6563 6599

6804 6822 6870 6885 6910 6969

7035 7044 7068 7068 7083 7200

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7484 7545 7555 7548 7519 8037

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9655 9669 9726 9758 9911 9953

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11008 11113 11247 11280 11403 11456

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12331 12356 12517 12520 12546 12690

12712 12756 12805 12850 12863 12891

12918 12926 12980 13046 13073 13141

13202 13206 13257 13292 13390 13448

13591 13678 13690 13699 13730 13737

13728 13790 13738 13827 13890 13910

13968 14000 14115 14129 14132 14155

14236 14270 14321 14357 14433 14556

14578 14612 14621 14720 14728 14781

14827 14838 15039 15074 15078 15106

15256 15332 15337 15338 15360 15394

15491 15550 15606 15654 15660 15736

15740 15759 15780 15803 15843 15968

16021 16084 16090 16140 16162 16169

16218 16400 16441 16450 16483 16485

16594 16595 16606 16600 16823 16887

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18653 18681 18687 18728 18741 18754

18790 18810 18938 18958 19003 19084

19299 19333 19418 19437 19535 19578

19585 19620 19698 19674 19700 19798

## At

## WATSON'S

## CHOICE WINES

## for

## THE FESTIVE

## SEASON.

## Champagne de St. Marceaux

Vintage 1920. Vin Brut & Extra Dry

## Ayala. Vintage. Extra Dry

## Golden Guinea. Sparkling

## Sherry. Ruiz's Full Golden.

## Ports. Robertson's Choice Old

## Sandeman's Vintage 1911

## Clubland White

## Silva &amp; Co's Very Fine

## Old Tawny

## Brandies. Finest Old Brown ("E")

## Cocktails in Bottle

## Liqueurs in Fancy Carafes

## Sauternes, Claret, Hocks.

## Whiskies. Dewar's White

## Label and Victoria Vat

## Glen Moray '93 Liqueur

## Gibbs's Spey Royal. Watson's

## E.

## A. S. WATSON

## &amp; CO., LTD.

## Established 1844.

## BANK HOLIDAY.

## IN Accordance with Ordinance No.

## 5 of 1912, the EXCHANGE

## BANKS will be CLOSED for the

## TRANSACTION OF PUBLIC BUSI-

## NESS ON WEDNESDAY, JANUARY

## 1st, 1930 (NEW YEAR'S DAY).

## [8799]

## NOTICE.

## NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

## that the Underigned, Now

## trading as HARRY O'DELL &amp; Co.

## will, as from JANUARY 1st, 1930,

## trade under the Name and Style of

## L. WEILL &amp; Co., 4th Floor, Exchange

## BUILDING.

## L. WEILL.

## [8798]

## NOTICE.

## MR. O. HECHEL and Mr. L.

## MUEHLER have



## TWO PRO-CONSULS.

## SIR CECIL CLEMENTI AND SIR HUGH CLIFFORD.

The "Far Eastern Review" gives the following warm and interesting appreciation of H.E. Sir Cecil Clementi, K.C.M.G., and Sir Hugh Clifford, who has, of course, recently resigned the Governorship of the Straits Settlements to which Sir Cecil has been appointed.

Of particular interest is the account of Sir Cecil's great exploration of Western China.

SIR CECIL CLEMENTI.  
MAN WHO UNDERSTANDS  
CHINA.

Sir Cecil Clementi, for the past four years Governor of Hong Kong, has been promoted to succeed Sir Hugh Clifford as Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Straits Settlements and High Commissioner of the Federated Malay States. Sir Cecil's record as chief administrator of Hong Kong and British diplomatic agent during the most trying and difficult period of the colony has passed through its history, fully entitling him to this well merited recognition on the part of his government and earns for him the deep gratitude and regard of every British firm in China. Like his predecessor in office at Singapore, Sir Cecil is an expert on Far Eastern affairs, one of the highest authorities on British problems in China and as equally well informed on Chinese affairs.

Sir Cecil entered the Colonial Service in 1899, his first appointment as Cadet being to the Colonial Secretary's office at Hong Kong. Here he remained until 1913, climbing from the bottom to the post of Acting Colonial Secretary. His rival in the colony followed shortly after the acquisition of the lease to the Kowloon territory, then an undeveloped waste land harbouring pirates, smugglers and other lawless elements. During these fourteen years, most of the important public works, railways, roads, water system, wharves and harbour extensions, which have developed the colony into its present proud position, were conceived and carried out under the direction of the colonial authorities.

Although most of his work at that time was the usual routine of the service, Clementi found time during a vacation in 1907-08 to make a trip from Andijan, the terminus of the Russian railway in Turkistan, crossing the Pamirs to Kashgar and then through Sinkiang, Kansu, Shensi, Szechuan, Kweichow, Kwangsi and Kwangtung back to Hong Kong, a distance of 4,000 miles travelled in 108 days. He surveyed the whole route, taking meteorological observations daily and calculating the latitude of 141 places, the longitude of 139 and the height above sea-level of 185. Up to that time, the location of less than ten of these places had been definitely determined. Clementi's "Summary of Geographical Observations" compiled and published as the result of this last far travel and adventure, placed China accurately on the map of the World. At least, it definitely located many places where they ought to be and still serves as the most reliable authority for the mapmakers of Western and North-western China.

## In British Guiana.

Sir Cecil early mastered the Cantonese dialect and by 1902 passed his final examinations in Mandarin. It would seem that his knowledge of China's topography, the language of its people, their psychology and problems would have led his government to retaining him permanently in this country transferring him from the Colonial to the Diplomatic Service where his talents and high ability would have helped to smooth over some of the errors which ultimately led to a disaster which might have been avoided. But the routine of the Colonial Office took this expert on China away from Hong Kong and buried him in British Guiana for nine years, where the only contact he had with the problems that interested him was the Chinese in that colony. This experience enabled him to write a most interesting book on "The Chinese in British Guiana." He was ordered to Ceylon as Colonial Secretary in 1922.

## The Canton Crisis.

It was not until after the May 30 affair and the Shaki incident at Canton, when the whole of China was ablaze and seething with hatred of everything British, that his Government, seeking for a man to pull it out of the mess, remembered Clementi and ordered him to Hong Kong as Governor. Arriving in the colony on November 1, 1925, with the port paralyzed by a ship-ping strike and trade boycotts, the job that could not be handled by the diplomats at Peking was shouldered on to this Colonial expert on Chinese affairs. The solution of Britain's trouble lay in placating the Cantonese, and here the new Governor was perhaps the one man in the British service that could deliver the goods. He knew Canton and the Cantonese. He could take to them in their own tongue. In his younger days he had even translated a volume of Cantonese Love Songs. He was the right man in the right place.

Yielding in his defence of British rights and prestige but with a sympathetic appreciation of the point of view of the Chinese, he argued it out with the Nationalist leaders and saved the situation. Business and diplomatic

CLIFFORD OF MALAYA.  
A PICTURESQUE FIGURE.

The resignation of Sir Hugh Clifford as Governor of Singapore and High Commissioner of the Federated Malay States, removes from active service one of the outstanding personalities of the Far East. A colourful and brilliant career has been brought to an abrupt and tragic close by the serious illness of Lady Clifford. The law of the colony in the Straits Settlements does not allow the Governor taking leave more than once in any period of two years and as it was imperative that Sir Hugh should accompany Lady Clifford home, he had no alternative but to send in his resignation. We join with our British colleagues in expressing regret that his distinguished services were terminated before he celebrated the jubilee of his entrance into the public service. His loss to the Far East will be felt as deeply by Americans as by his own countrymen.

Sir Hugh Clifford's career is unique and almost unparalleled for romance, adventure and service. Fighting his way up from the bottom of the ladder in a series of hard-fought campaigns against rebellious Malay sultans, datus and their fanatical followers, the seventeen-year old British subaltern won his spurs in a hard school. The British have had to whip into shape many peoples and tribes in order to establish their authority and respect for the law. They have always recognized courage wherever found and to Sir Hugh Clifford more than to anyone else, the world is indebted for a better appreciation of the high qualities of the Malay fighting man. In the same way that their blood-brothers in Mindanao and Sulu won the respect of the grizzled Indian fighters of the old American army, the Malayan Moros tried the patience, endurance and courage of the British colonial service.

## As Author.

Sir Hugh Clifford's stories of those by-gone days when the world was young and adventure called, stir the imagination. But they are "Days that are Dead," days of hazardous campaigns that will never return. The generation of Quixotic fighters and soldiers of fortune to which Sir Hugh belongs, that will never again fall to the lot of British or American knights-errant. Buckwhacking through jungles and dank tropical forests, where the enemy chooses his own time and place to fight and never shows his face; Moro or Malayan kampongs in the Far East; fighting Indians on the plains of the Far West; filibustering in the Caribbean; fighting for liberty or humanity in Cuba, or revolting in some other Latin American country, and other desperate outlets for the hot-blooded, restless spirits of a by-gone generation, are possible no longer. Sir Hugh is one of the last of a fast disappearing but picturesque and splendid type that modern civilization and scientific methods of warfare have discarded. To him, it was all in the day's work; part of the everyday routine of a service, to enter which, he rejected a military career.

Sir Hugh Clifford has served his King and country with distinction in every quarter of the globe; in the West Indies, in Africa, in Ceylon, Borneo and Sarawak and although his name stands pre-eminent among the most notable of Britain's colonial administrators, it will always be associated with that wild corner of Asia that British forethought, energy and initiative has transformed into the Rubber Empire of the World, the fairest and richest Crown Colony that Britain ever possessed.

It is to be hoped that Lady Clifford's health will respond to a change of climate and that Sir Hugh may return to his post and round out his fifty years of service in the land that he loves. If, however, this is not to be, then there should be before him many years of invaluable service in some highly placed advisory capacity at Home.

relations were resumed on a new basis of friendly understanding and co-operation. British interests in China were placed on a firmer and more satisfactory footing. A grateful government promptly rewarded him. In the New Year Honours List of 1928 he was knighted and invested with the K.C.M.G. and decoration by Prince George in November of that year. It is to be regretted that once again the exigencies of the Colonial Service removes this capital diplomat-administrator from a sphere where his guiding hand is still urgently needed. The promotion, however, has been well earned and again we join with our British friends in wishing Sir Cecil every success in his new post, where his past experience will plant reforms in a community where Chinese commercial interests largely predominate.

SO THERE GOES  
EXTRALITY!LONG-PROMISED MANDATE  
ISSUED.

## NANKING SPEAKS.

[THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.]

NANKING, Dec. 30. The Foreign Minister, Dr. C. T. Wang, to-day issued a statement regarding the abolition of extrality, saying: "Extrality is no ordinary diplomatic problem. It touches the life of the Chinese in so many intimate ways that it must be considered by the Chinese Government as a domestic question of immediate moment.

"For this reason, the Government has been compelled to declare the actual process of re-establishing Chinese sovereignty by the 'abolition of extra-territorial rights.' The abolition begins on January 1."

Dr. C. T. Wang continues, "relying on the sympathy already shown, and the assurances already given by the Powers concerned, believes that there is no real difference of opinion between the Powers and China regarding the principle involved, and the Chinese Government is prepared to consider and discuss within a reasonable time, representations made in reference to the plan under preparation in Nanking."

"The issuance of the extrality abolition mandate should be regarded as a step towards removing a cause of constant conflict and, at the same time, promoting relations between Chinese and foreigners."

## America Says "No."

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30. President Hoover spent a long time to-day discussing China with Mr. Nelson T. Johnson, the newly-appointed American Minister to Peking, who is shortly leaving for the Far East.

State Department officials are not perturbed by Nanking's extrality decree.

"They declare that American Courts in China will continue to operate and while no provision is being made to protect American rights by force of arms, the United States is prepared to take stringent measures if their rights are infringed.

It is reported that the Government may abandon extrality rights in 1934, when the present treaty with China expires.

## An American Gesture.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31. Mr. Porter, Chairman of Representatives of the Foreign Affairs Committee, stated to-day that in accordance with the Administration's expressed desire to abandon extrality, the plans for the new \$750,000 Consular building in Shanghai had been altered to omit the court-room and jail.

## British Attitude Guarded.

ROOBY, Dec. 30. Notwithstanding the mandate issued in Nanking, the Chinese Government have not yet denounced the extra-territoriality clauses of their treaties with His Majesty's Government.

It is, therefore, premature to pronounce any opinion as to what procedure may be contemplated by the Chinese Government.

The British Government recently made clear that they accepted the principle that the gradual relinquishment of British subjects in China should be considered as beginning from January 1 next, and it is assumed that the Chinese Government are prepared to enter into negotiations with this end in view.—British Wireless.

CHINA'S NEWEST  
HOLIDAYS.REWARDS, AND DESERTS,  
PROMISED.

[THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.]

NANKING, Dec. 31. By order of the Executive Yuan all Government offices, and the various Provincial Municipal Governments will close for three days beginning January 1.

It is also announced that medals in honour and appreciation of meritorious services during 1929, will be awarded on New Year's Day to military commanders for defending the north-eastern border against the Soviet; to the presidents of the Five Yuans, the chairman of National Conferences held during 1929, and to various departmental directors.

## And Dishonour!

Six of the leading Kuomintang commanders under Feng Yu Hsiang, namely Sung Chih Yuan, Shih Ching Ting, Sun Liang Chen, Liu Chi, Lu Chung Lin and Hsueh Tui Pi are to be expelled from the Kuomintang for plotting against the Central Government, in accordance with a resolution adopted yesterday by the Executive Council.

PROHIBITION IN  
AMERICA.CONTROVERSY STILL  
RAGES.

## WEEK-END'S TOLL.

[REUTERS' AMERICAN SERVICE.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 31. Guns of both Prohibition Agents and rum-runners in different parts of the United States during the week-end were responsible for 5 deaths and 4 wounding.

These developments, arising out of the enforcement of the "Dry" Laws, come at a time when official circles in Washington are engaged in one of the bitterest controversies over Prohibition since it became law.

It is understood that President Hoover will shortly submit to Congress a number of recommendations by the Law Enforcement Commission. It is known that the President is watching the situation with very great interest, and there are indications of a general speeding up of activities among Prohibition agents all over the country.

Among the killed is Deputy Chief Puryear of Mecklenburg County, Virginia, and a State policeman. Both were fatally ambushed while escorting three prisoners whom they had arrested at an illicit still.

Two other officers were wounded in the course of a raid near Columbus.

THE SHANGHAI COURT.  
ITS RE-ORGANIZATION  
PENDING.

[THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.]

NANKING, Dec. 31. As the Agreement governing the status of the Shanghai Provisional Court expires to-day, the Judicial Yuan has ordered the Court to prepare for its impending re-organization.

Until this time, however, the Court is to carry on work as usual.

WEST RIVER COLLISION.  
LAUNCH SUNK.

The British registered steam launch Tung On, owned by the Hung Hing Tat of Hong Kong, collided with and sank a Chinese launch which had been commanded by the military at Shihing, on the 26th instant. It is understood no lives were lost.

MILITARY ACTIVITY AT  
WUCHOW.

[NAVAL WIRELESS.]

WUCHOW, Dec. 29. Cantonese troop movements are taking place. Troops have started proceeding up river. Some trench digging and erection of barbed wire entanglements is taking place on the hills around Wuchow.

OFF TO THE MOUNTAINS.  
"IRONSIDES" EVACUATE  
KWEILIN.

According to the vernacular Press, the "Ironsides" have decided to evacuate Kweilin and retreat to the mountainous parts of Hunan. The Kwangtung-Nanking forces were expected to occupy Kweilin on Tuesday.

An unconfirmed report from Wuchow states that Kwangtung troops in the southern sector in Kwangsi have captured Sunchow and are striking westward in the direction of Nanning. General Chen Tai Tong who is directing operations has decided not to return to Canton until the situation in Kwangsi is completely settled.

M. CHICHERIN RESIGNS.  
LONG SERVICE FOR RUSSIA.

[THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.]

BERLIN, Dec. 31. The resignation of the Foreign Minister with the longest record of continuous service in Europe is announced. He is M. Chicherin, the Soviet's Foreign Commissar, who has been undergoing a cure at Wiesbaden for diabetes.

He leaves for Moscow on January 2, in order to resign his post, on medical advice. He is expected to return to Wiesbaden afterwards, to complete his cure.

SOVIET NATIONALS TO BE  
RELEASED.

## HARBIN'S DECISION.

[THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.]

TOKYO, December 31. It is learned from Harbin that 22,000 Soviet nationals will be released on Tuesday, after five months' detention at Harbin.

SUPPORT FOR LORD  
IRWIN.BOMBING OUTRAGE  
CONDEMNED.LAHORE CONGRESS  
VOTE.

[THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.]

LAHORE, Dec. 31. The All-India Congress by 942 votes, to 792, adopted Gandhi's resolution condemning the bomb outrage, and congratulating the Viceroy on his escape.

The National Liberal Federation has issued an appeal to all parties throughout India declaring that the only rallying-cry which can unite all interests and religions in India is Dominion Status, not as a distant goal or ideal, but as an object capable of achievement in the shortest possible time.

## Suicidal Decisions.

Doctor Varedarajulu Naidu, an influential leader of the All-India Congress, and a member of the Provincial Congress Committee has resigned from both bodies on the ground that the decisions reached by the Congress are suicidal.

## Putting the Brake On.

MADRAS, Dec. 30.

A far more sober view of the Indian political situation than is taken by the All-India Congress at Lahore, was expressed at the National Liberal Federation Conference. This body unanimously condemned the attempt on the Viceroy's train, and recorded its abhorrence and detestation of a crime which was wholly repugnant to the spirit of Indian life and culture.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru moved a resolution (approved by the Subjects Committee), welcoming the Viceroy's announcement recently as authoritatively confirming the view that Dominion status for India was what was meant by the declaration of 1917, as it definitely recognises that British India and the Indian States should form a greater United India; and as it also concedes India's claims to a right to confer on a footing of equality with the British Cabinet on the form of the future Constitution of India.

The resolution pledged the Liberal participation in the contemplated round-table conference, and strongly urged that it be held as early as possible in 1930, and that the progressive element in India have a preponderant representation.

## Faith in Britain.

Sir Tej Sapru entreated his countrymen not to reject the offer of a round-table conference because the Secretary for India, and the Viceroy, had not professed Dominion status. It was unthinkable that if there were some agreement among Indians themselves their demand would be rejected by any Government, much less a Labour Government.

What the Indian Liberals wanted was a Constitution giving Dominion status automatically, without periodical enquiries. The speaker urged that the round-table conference be called not later than May.

Srinivasa Sastri will later move, and Mrs. Annie Besant second, a resolution approved by the Subjects Committee urging the combination of all parties to secure a Constitution based upon Dominion status, subject to the necessary safeguard for the period of transition.

## "Himalayan Blunder."

Sir Chiman Lal Shahidai seconding the Sapru Resolution, paid high tribute to Lord Irwin. Referring to the Gandhi Resolution at the All-India Congress he said it passed his imagination how Gandhi, who previously had committed a "Himalayan blunder" could think of committing a greater one. (Gandhi confessed it was a Himalayan blunder) when the serious disturbances occurred in 1921 and 1922 in connection with the non-cooperation movement, despite advice to maintain a non-violent attitude. (Gandhi thereupon suspended the campaign).

## Sikhs Demonstrate.

LAHORE, Dec. 30. A monster Sikh meeting was held outside the fort. It was originally planned as a demonstration against portions of the Nehru Report to the All-India Congress, dealing with communal representation, but the Congress has now dropped the Nehru Report.

Kharak Singh, President, and Amar Singh, Chairman, declared that Sikhs would fight to the bitter end to prevent communal government in the Punjab. They were prepared to make any sacrifice in the interests of Congress, provided they were assured of a representation of 30 per cent.

A procession was subsequently held through the city, headed by the President, ending in a demonstration.

(Continued on next column.)

TURKEY'S SCHOOL  
BILL.RIGHTS TO LANGUAGE  
INSTRUCTION.

## LOOKING FOR TROUBLE?

[THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.]

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 30. The Government has drafted a Bill, which is certain of adoption, whereby all Turkish children, even though of Greek, Armenian or Jewish extraction, must attend Turkish primary schools, between the ages of 7 and 12 years.

The measure is bound to raise a great outcry among Christians, and the non-Moslem minorities, whose rights with regard to language instruction are guaranteed under the Treaty of Lausanne.

Strenuous opposition is also anticipated from foreign Missions, and other educational establishments in Turkey.

## AMERICAN STATISTICS.

## RAILWAYS' GOOD RETURN.

[REUTERS' AMERICAN SERVICE.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30. The operating income of important American railways during the past year, on the basis of a preliminary report of the American Railway Association totalled \$256,400,000. This represents a return of 4.99 per cent., the highest for 10 years.

## Population.

Statistics compiled by the National Bureau of Economic Research show that the population of the continental United States increased by 4,290,000 to 116,305,000 for the 10 years ended July 1, 1929.

## Growth of Exports.

United States exports for the first nine months of 1929 totalled \$3,844,000,000, or slightly over 2 per cent. above the total of the corresponding period last year, according to a report issued by the Foreign Commerce Department of the Chamber of Commerce.

Automobiles, parts and accessories valued at \$455,000,000 head the list, showing an increase of 22.1 per cent. This is followed by unmanufactured cotton, gasoline, refined copper and agricultural machinery.

The sales of unmanufactured cotton abroad amounted to \$844,000,000, a decline of 14.9 per cent. compared with the first nine months of 1928.

GALE DAMAGE IN  
MAURITIUS.

## PLANTATIONS SUFFER.

[THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.]

PORT LOUIS, Mauritius, December 30. Sugar plantations were greatly damaged by a terrific thunderstorm to-day. The town of Port Louis is inundated, and railway traffic in part of the North Island suspended. The poor in Port Louis are suffering from exposure and destitution.

## At the Congress.

LATER.

The Congress Subjects Committee at Lahore by 114 votes to 113, defeated Kharak's amendment to Gandhi's resolution deleting the appreciation of the Viceroy's offer of a round-table conference.

The Opposition is trying to reverse the decision in open Congress.

## Critical Days.

A serious collision between police and Indian Volunteers, charged by the All-India Congress with maintenance of order, was only narrowly averted by the personal intervention of Gandhi.

Two volunteers assaulted two C.I.D. plain-clothes inspectors, who the volunteers alleged interfered with some women. A police detachment arrived from camp, and demanded the surrender of the volunteers, but their colleagues prepared to resist, and conflict seemed inevitable.

However, Gandhi advised the surrender of the volunteers, which Congress officials enforced. The police then withdrew, and quiet was restored.

## AHMEDABAD, Dec. 30.

The Youth and Independence Leagues demonstrated outside the railway station upon the arrival of Sir Frederick Sykes. They waved black flags, shouting "Frederick Sykes, go back."

The Governor of Bombay subsequently received addresses of welcome from the municipality, the district board, and the owners' Association.

## Telegrams in Brief.

The Finance Minister, Signor Mosconi, will head the Italian delegation to the Hague Conference.

A petition for involuntary bankruptcy has been filed in the Federal Court against the Stutz Motor Car Company of America, by three Indianapolis creditors.

The German Government has notified President Hoover that the appointment of the Kentucky Senator, Mr. Frederick Sackett as the American Ambassador to Berlin, is acceptable.

1929 has been a grim year for the Rumanian State Railways. There have been 325 collisions, 1,355 trains derailed, and 1,865 other accidents. Five hundred persons were killed.

The new British submarine Odin, the largest vessel of her type in the world, has arrived at Portland from Chatham, after encountering a fierce gale en route. She will carry out her trials before proceeding to the China Station in a month's time.

The King has approved the appointment of Mr. Richard Roy Macdonachie, C.I.E., of the Indian Political Department, to be His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Kabul. The new Minister to Afghanistan was Counsellor of the British Legation at Kabul from 1922 to 1924.

ADMIRALTY OFFICIALS  
COMING.

## ECONOMIC ENQUIRIES.

[THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.]

MALTA, Dec. 30. Sir Vincent Baddley, first principal of the Admiralty, and Mr. A. S. le Maître, of the Admiralty, who have been on an official visit here since December 21, have left for Colombo en route to Hong Kong.

It is understood they are enquiring into conditions of service abroad, cost of living, and such matters.

## NIGERIA QUIETER.

SITUATION THROUGHT TO  
BE SATISFACTORY.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

ROOBY, Dec. 30. The latest information received by the Colonial Office from the Governor of Nigeria, where disturbances have recently occurred, is to the effect that the general situation is now satisfactory.

In Calabar Province, the situation is steadily improving and the work of pacification proceeding. There is still some unrest at Aro and Umuon, on the left Bank of the Cross River, but all roads in the province are safe and the province is quiet.

Reports from Owerri say that North Owerri and South Owerri are restless. Some looting in the Owerri Division is being dealt with. Nguru has been occupied without opposition. Elsewhere all is quiet.

Armed guards have been removed from Abo, and normal police work resumed.

Troops have been moved from Port Harcourt, as all is quiet there, and have been concentrated at Abioda to check the southern movement.

## MR. MACDONALD'S PLANS.

PREPARING FOR THE  
CONFERENCE.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

ROOBY, Dec. 30. It is understood that Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, who has been staying at Lissiemouth in Scotland during the Christmas holidays, will go to Chequers, the official country residence of the Premier, before returning to London for the opening of the Five-Power Conference on Naval Disarmament on January 21.

The Premier wishes to have a talk with M. Tardieu, the French Premier, on the general scope of the Conference and the French Memorandum, and it is likely that a meeting of the two Premiers almost on the eve of the Conference will take place at Chequers.

## M. DAUDET PARDONED.

ESCAPE FROM PRISON  
RECALLED.

[THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.]

PARIS, Dec. 30. M. Doumergue has pardoned the Royalist, M. Leon Daudet, who by the most ingenious hoax of the century escaped from prison in 1927, and took refuge in Brussels.

A friend of M. Daudet impersonated the Minister of the Interior, and telephonically ordered the Governor to release him.



# Sports News

## CRICKET.

### NAVY V. ARMY.

It was not actually raining when the game restarted about eleven. The last Navy wicket did itself very nicely, all things considered, and took the score to 86, an increase of 25, before Moseley was caught by a substitute at extra cover.

### The Follow On.

The follow on was enforced and Moseley went in first with Wright but in the third over he was taken at the wicket off Fry. (2-1-1) Stephenson joined Wright and both batsmen obviously got themselves to wear the bowling down, and treated Christian and Fry with great respect. At ten, a curious incident occurred. One of Christian's kicked up and hit Stephenson somewhere on the arm, wrist or glove. Wyatt fell forward and gathered the ball, obviously thinking it was a chance. No one else seemed very sure and Stephenson started to go, and then hesitated. Finally the umpire gave him not out. He celebrated this by carting the next ball round to square leg in a spectacular way! Moseley relieved Christian but a couple of fours came in his first over.

At 27 Wright got in front of a straight one from Fry and was l.b.w. for eight runs. A quite spell followed, and a few runs later Crane, who had left Davis behind the sticks, rested Fry for Everest. Both batsmen were playing very prettily, taking care, but picking up fours occasionally. Stephenson glanced a beauty from Everest to long leg, while Boumphey was particularly good through the covers. They were also running sharp singles very nicely. Sixty was hoisted without further loss and then Fry relieved Everest at the Law Courts end. Boumphey opened out a bit at his first over and appeared to give a first chance of caught and bowled, but it may have been a bum-ball. The Army fielding was on the whole excellent, and Christian at extra cover was getting to a lot of them that seemed to be out of his reach.

### The Stand Broken.

Reynolds went on and Boumphey sent the eighty up with a late cut, a beauty past extra cover. The wicket at this time seemed to be popping a bit, especially at the Law Courts end. At 80 Stephenson who had for some time been playing a bit too soon for some of them lifted one of Reynolds' slower balls and was caught and bowled. (80-3-12.) A very fine innings played in a most orthodox style. Bennett came in and it started to rain quite hard. Boumphey pushed one straight past Fry for four and then a deep field was put out, a step which might have been taken before. A few runs later tiffin was taken. The score was over the century though through a clerical error only ninety was on board.

### After Tiffin.

When the game resumed things did not go quite so well for the Navy. Boumphey completed his fifty and the score was 121 when he was caught at short cover by Fry off Moseley for an excellent fifty-nine, most of which came from powerful wrist-shots on the off side. A fine-innings and a very pleasant one to watch. Four runs later, Baker was l.b.w. trying to hook a short one, and Sillitoe after a four was taken in the slips by Wyatt. Both wickets fell to Moseley who was bowling very well after lunch. (129-6-4.) Bennett, who had kept his end up for some time was then taken in the slips for ten; off Reynolds.

### Saving the Innings Defeat.

At this period things did not look too promising for saving the innings' defeat, but Stanley hung on to the stick while Laslett played very nice cricket and the score mounted to 153 before the eighth wicket fell, and the danger was averted. The ninth wicket put on eleven runs and the last, twelve. The innings closed for 176, leaving the Army thirty runs to get to win. Moseley's five for forty-seven was a good performance, as about twenty were taken off him before tiffin when he had not taken a wicket.

### The End.

The Army started with Wolfe Barry and Davis and lost the former at 14, out of which he had scored ten. Maxwell then came in and hit a six and a four. The Army thus won by nine wickets.

## Commentary.

The best side won. The Navy bowling was about as good as the Army, as Wyatt could not bowl. There would have been a more even game, perhaps, had they batted first. But the batting of the Senior Service is decidedly weak and Boumphey and Stephenson alone can be described as really good bats. Both are up to Interport form, I think.

### R. ABBIT.

### Full score and analysis:—

### First Innings of Army.

Major R. H. Crane, c Laslett, b Boumphey	27
Corpl. Davis, c Wright, b Laslett	0
Lieut. A. H. Musson, c Stephenson, b Moseley	18
Capt. J. R. Reynolds, b Laslett	18
Lieut. W. A. H. Maxwell, c Wright, b Moseley	9
Lieut. Col. F. J. Wyatt, b Bennett	6
Lieut. Wolfe Barry, st. Cross, c Corpl. Fry, c Stanley, b Baker	55
Lieut. C. G. Christian, run out	6
Lee-Corpl. Sawyer, b Boumphey	5
Lee-Corpl. Everest, not out	13
Extras: Byes 17, leg byes 2	19
Total	233

Fall of wickets:—1/0; 2/49; 3/49; 4/77; 5/77; 6/83; 7/178; 8/191; 9/217; 10/233.

### Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Comdr. Baker	14	3	58	2
Laslett	18	6	81	2
Boumphey	7.5	1	34	2
Moseley	9	1	52	2
Bennett	8	2	30	1

### First Innings of Navy.

Lieut. J. P. Wright, c Wyatt, b Reynolds	6
Capt. F. C. Sillitoe, R.M., c Reynolds, b Fry	4
Lieut. F. M. R. Stephenson, b Fry	4
Squad Leader Boumphey, b Christian	2
Comdr. E. G. Stanley, c Davis, b Fry	7
Comdr. F. C. Baker, l.b.w., b Reynolds	8
Able Seaman P. N. Laslett, c Sawyer, b Reynolds	7
Sub-Lieut. C. L. Glass, c Wyatt, b Reynolds	0
Sub-Lieut. P. C. J. Moseley, c sub., b Christian	27
Lieut. Cross, b Christian	5
Engr-Lieut. C. I. Bennett, not out	9
Extras: byes 4, leg byes 1	5
Total	86

Fall of wickets:—1/5; 2/9; 3/12; 4/21; 5/27; 6/40; 7/40; 8/45; 9/61; 10/80.

### Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Corpl. Fry	16	5	35	3
Lieut. Christian	11.5	10	3	3
Capt. Reynolds	7	2	21	4
L-Cpl. Everest	3	1	6	0

### Second Innings of Navy.

Lieut. J. P. Wright, l.b.w., b Fry	8
Sub-Lieut. P. C. J. Moseley, c Davis, b Fry	1
Lieut. F. M. R. Stephenson, c and b Reynolds	43
Squad Leader Boumphey, c Fry, b Musson	59
Engr-Lieut. Bennett, c Musson, b Reynolds	10
Comdr. F. C. Baker, l.b.w., b Musson	3
Capt. Sillitoe, c Wyatt, b Musson	4
Able Seaman Laslett, b Musson	23
Comdr. Stanley, c and b Reynolds	9
Sub-Lieut. Glass, b Musson	11
Stoker Cross, not out	0
Extras: Byes 2, no ball 1	3
Total	178

Fall of wickets:—1/2; 2/27; 3/89; 4/121; 5/122; 6/129; 7/131; 8/153; 9/164; 10/176.

### Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Lieut. Christian	7	1	30	0
Corpl. Fry	10	3	47	2
A. H. Musson	18.5	5	47	5
L-Cpl. Everest	3	0	14	0
Capt. Reynolds	14	3	35	3

### Second Innings of Army.

Lieut. Wolfe Barry, c Sillitoe, b Laslett	10
Corpl. Davis, not out	4
Lieut. Maxwell, not out	17
Extra	0
Total (for 1 wicket)	31

Fall of wickets:—1/14.

### Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Laslett	5	1	19	1
Moseley	4.2	3	12	0

NOTE.—On Friday morning I hope to publish a full account of the Club v. Navy match (if the weather is kind) and also my usual weekly notes, wherein I shall venture a prediction of the United Services team v. the Club at China New Year.—B.A.

## GOLF NOTES.

### HAPPY NEW YEAR.

[By "WRYNECK"]

So that is that! Another golfing year over and in it, how many times have we laid the foundation, in the first few holes, for a record round, only to throw away stroke after stroke, the holes apparently getting smaller and smaller on each successive green! How many tiffins gone west through taking it too easily when our opponent was in difficulty, only to see a good recovery turn the tables! How many hundred points down through trying to snatch a rubber before the train gets into Kowloon!

Well, now it is over and we can start with a spotless card and doubtless any number of good resolutions—to keep the eye on the ball; slow back; never press; always be up; don't overcall; and the thousand and one things that go to make golf the most aggravating to most of us—game in the world.

But in the competition to-day we shall all be back at our old pranks again. That is certain.

1929.

Ed. D. Lawrence will be able to look back on the past year with a certain amount of satisfaction, as he has been able to reduce his handicap from 9 to 4, and as he won the Bogey Competition at Christmas with 5 up, he will probably come in for a little further attention from the Handicapping Committee. In addition to this competition he tied, as far back as January, for a qualifying round of the Captain's Cup, was beaten in the play off, but qualified in October, in the same month winning a Bogey Pool with 3 up and 77 for the medal round.

Marion and Lissaman have generally been there or thereabouts in a lot of the competitions. Marion had had luck not to qualify for the Captain's Cup. He twice returned a 75 and in each case he was pipped by one shot by a 17 handicap player. He holds the lowest gross score of the year with his 74 in the Whitauitide meeting. As a matter of fact there were only four single handicap players to qualify for the Captain's Cup, and the lowest net score was 71, by R. Young (81-10) at Fanling, and by R. A. Campbell (85-14) at Happy Valley in August.

The biggest defeat that Colonel Bogey suffered was when Monaghan beat him by 7 up and the lowest net score was returned in the China New Year meeting by C. E. Holmes 78-10-68.

### The Summer Months.

Owing to the comparatively cool summer, Fanling was used a lot more than in generally the case during the hot weather, although a lot of people preferred to make use of Happy Valley and Deepwater Bay, for their week-end exercise. At the present moment Deepwater Bay is looking very brown and could do with a few days of steady rain.

1930.

For the coming year, as an added interest to the usual competitions we have the visit of the Shanghai Interport Golfers to look forward to. We would be able to put a really strong team into the field and it will certainly be strengthened if Wrigley has returned from Manila by then.

At Home. In the coming year we shall, presumably, have the usual American invasion and it will be interesting to see whether our golfers will be able to keep the professional and amateur championships from going out of the country again. In addition we are sure to have a number of fights between the Old Brigade, as represented by Mitchell and Duncan, and the "Youngsters," Compton and Cotton. Mitchell never seems to have struck any consistently good form since he was operated on for appendicitis.

### Controversies.

During the year the steel shaft has come into its own although at one time it looked as if it would be again left on the shelf. A great deal has been written for and against a larger hole but there does not seem to be any serious likelihood of its size being altered. However, big or small, it is made it will still look like an inverted thimble to some people and like a bucket to others.

### Cheerfulness in Season.

Two gentlemen of Hebrew extraction met at a holiday hotel and arranged a game of golf. Said Isaac, "My handicap's 17 what yours?" "18," replied Ephraim, "so I get one shot." Ephraim won with his stroke! Quait.

## GOLF.

### ROYAL HONG KONG GOLF CLUB.

### STARTING TIMES FOR NEW YEAR DAY.

9.25 a.m.	E. M. Bryden and G. Davidson.
9.32	G. W. Sowell and R. M. Henderson.
9.38	R. K. Hepburn and I. H. Year.
9.40	E. D. Lawrence and I. W. Shewan.
9.44	A. H. Ferguson and L. R. Andrewes.
9.48	Capt. Grant and H. Hampton.
9.52	J. McKnight and Capt. Davidson.
9.58	C. Thwaites and T. C. Monaghan.
10.00	F. M. Ellis and P. Tester.
10.04	A. O. Brawn and C. Mycock.
10.08	J. S. MacLaren and W. M. Thomson.

### NOT A COUNTRY OF LISTENERS.

### SIR LANDON RONALD ON MUSIC PLAYING.

"You will never make me believe that Great Britain will become merely a country of listeners," declared Sir Landon Ronald at the City of London School of Music last month.

The blame for the so-called parlous condition of music, he said, was credited to the mechanical reproduction of music—the wireless and the gramophone, which undoubtedly had a very wide influence.

"Now regarding the teaching profession, I grant that many cases have been brought to my notice where wireless has affected the teaching profession very badly, but I am perfectly certain that it is only a passing phase.

"I am convinced that the love of performance, good, bad, or indifferent, which is born in all of us, will assert itself again and be more powerful than ever.

### Improved Tastes.

"When the longing to perform comes back again to the young people, as it will, the difference will be that they will no longer be content to play things like 'Alice Where Art Thou?' or variations on 'Home, Sweet Home,' because their tastes will have improved by what they have heard, and consequently they will want better music to perform.

"As regards musical artists, it has been said that the wireless has ruined artists and that they are starving. It is absolutely a ridiculous statement to make. You have to remember that the B.B.C. and gramophone companies could not exist if there were no artists.

"That is where the wireless has been a boon and blessing to musicians, for provided they have the goods to offer, they can go to the B.B.C. and sing to thousands of people instead of having to wait years for recognition from the public.

"Educationally, too, it has been one of the most wonderful means of dispelling ignorance, spreading knowledge of great music to everyone, and doing as much educational work in one evening as would formerly have been done in a year. Therefore the mechanical machine is no curse, but a blessing."

### WHAT MARRIAGE COSTS.

### 210 A WEEK TO LIVE IN NEW YORK.

The cost of living in New York is strikingly emphasised in the report of the New York State Federation of Women's Clubs, on the minimum required for marriage.

Young couples should have a "nest-egg" of \$200 and a combined salary of \$10 a week in order to live in a three-room apartment, says the report.

The \$200 will be necessary to furnish the three rooms, and possibly provide a modest honeymoon. The interesting estimate of the cost of furnishing the apartment with necessities and a few luxuries is made up as follows:—

Living-room furniture	£ 218
Bedroom furnishings	52 13 11
Kitchen equipment	21 7 4
Linens	15 19 13
Silverware (1 electro. plate)	10 12 0
China and glassware	9 15 11
Bed coverings	5 9 0
Bath-room equipment	4 6 0
Bed linen	3 13 8
Total	£295 15 53

A standard budget suggested for a salary of £10 a month is, roughly, as follows:—

Food	£ 212
Shelter	10
Working expenses	10
Clothing	4
Health, etc.	3
Insurance	3
Gifts and Hospitality	3
Total	£240

## MARS AND A WATER SUPPLY.

### ITS RELATION TO PLANETS' HABITABILITY.

The habitability of Mars was discussed by Mr. William Porterhouse in his presidential address to the Manchester Astronomical Society last month. The whole question, he said, hinged on the existence of water vapour in the Martian atmosphere. If water vapour had been detected by spectroscopy, it was certainly too small in amount to effect the economy of the planet. It had been determined that a planet must have a mass at least a quarter that of the earth to enable it to retain its atmosphere, the principal gases. The mass of Mars was only one-ninth that of the earth, and even the heavier gases must by now have escaped from its surface. They were compelled to assume Martian life to be similar to that on earth, requiring similar conditions for its support. Obviously these similar conditions did not exist.

### A Slight Frost!

According to Professor Poynting, the mean temperature of Mars—47,000,000 miles further from the sun than the earth—was -36deg. Fahr., and confirmatory figures of -2deg. and -3deg. had been found by other observers. The atmosphere was not adapted for the conservation of heat and moisture. There were no trees, no forests—potential agents for the reception and conservation of heat. Clouds were never seen on Mars, and terrestrial clouds derived heat from the sun, conducting it to earth, and, by retarding radiation, they assisted in maintaining the heat of the earth. The atmosphere was rarer than on the summits of the earth's highest mountains and drier than that over the hottest and driest deserts. The difficulties of the explorers on the higher levels of Mount Everest had to be remembered. They only topped 29,000 feet, and the Martian barometer's four inches of mercury corresponded with an altitude of 40,000 feet.

### The "Canals."

Dealing with the engineering problem involved in the construction of the "canals," Mr. Porterhouse said that even if they were no wider and deeper than Manchester Ship Canal—they could assume nothing narrower—1,000,000 navvies working normal hours would require 63 years for excavation alone, without taking account of the quarrying and masonry operations of unprecedented magnitude.

Finally, Mr. Porterhouse contended that there was not sufficient water on Mars to justify such a system. Rain never fell on the planet. The only water came from the melting polar caps. The rapid appearance and disappearance of these showed they were thin, and if they assumed 12 inches of water on a polar area of 2,400,000 square miles this represented just less than two inches of rainfall per annum on the 17,000,000 square miles supposed by Lowell to be cultivatable.

"Manchester has 35 inches per annum, and Manchester is not a wet place," Mr. Porterhouse declared.

### Perpetual Water Shortage.

Manchester's Thirlmere, helped by Lonsdale, was sometimes hard set to supply a city covering 20,000 acres. On Mars one Thirlmere would be called upon to supply 1,500,000 acres, according to the foregoing estimate. Many of the canals appeared to have no purpose whatever, having no direct connection with the caps, but if this magnificent canal system existed it would be hopelessly unworkable through lack of water. "Moreover, open canals in the dry atmosphere of Mars would be the most unlikely way in which a super-intelligent race would carry its water," Mr. Porterhouse declared.

"One critic, discussing the aridity of Mars, estimates that evaporation alone would carry away ten times the available supply of water. The absence of water overrules everything."

## FORD MOTOR CAR IMPROVEMENTS.

### CHANGES IN DESIGN.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

DETROIT, Dec. 30.

It is announced that the Ford Motor Company is introducing new bodies upon its cars throughout the United States. The bodies will have roomier interiors, larger fenders, a variety of new colours, and "an added sweep of line."

The Company plans a \$6,000,000 expenditure on plant development in 1930.

### EXCHANGE RATES.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

	RUGBY, Dec. 30.
Paris	133.91
New York	4.88 1/16
Brussels	34.87
Geneva	53.12
Amsterdam	12.09 1/2
Milan	93.19
Berlin	20.42 1/2
Stockholm	18.12 1/2
Copenhagen	18.20 1/2
Oslo	18.20 1/2
Vienna	34.65 1/2
Prague	164 1/2
Helsingfors	104 1/2
Madrid	36.03 1/2
Lisbon	108.20
Athens	37 1/2
Bucharest	81 1/2
Rio	53 1/2
Buenos Aires	46
Romby	1 1/5 15/16
Shanghai	2 1/2
Hong Kong	1 1/4
Yokohama	2 1/2 3/32
Silver (spot)	21 1/16
Silver (forward)	21 1/2

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**MEN WHO HATE  
DANCING.**

PROBLEM FOR MODERN  
HOSTESSES.

LAZINESS THEORY.

The modern masculine aversion  
from dancing is one of those irri-  
tating problems which the average  
woman of to-day is trying in vain  
to solve.

There is no denying the fact that  
the present shortage of men in the  
modern ballroom is driving would-  
be hostesses frantic with anxiety.  
For things were not always like  
this.

Three years ago the enthusiasm  
of women for dancing compared  
with the indifference of many men  
was not so pronounced. Last year  
women almost invariably outnumbered  
men, and the new London  
season has not brought an unusual  
number of men recruits.

Few women can understand why  
so many men shun the dance floor.

A bright but cynical young woman  
friend of mine, writes a *Daily  
Express* dance expert, remarked to  
me recently that as dancing was  
the only sphere left where men lead  
and women follow, it is curious  
that the male shows such little in-  
terest in the pastime.

A certain bishop, ripe in years  
and wisdom, discussing modern  
youth in an interview recently,  
said that when he was a boy he was  
made to dance to improve his man-  
ner, and because his mother would  
not have her son growing up like  
a stable boy.

Too Many "Wallflowers."

This state of affairs is regrettable,  
for dancing is, above all pas-  
times, sociable. A shortage of men  
means that many women will not  
be able to get the fullest enjoy-  
ment out of an evening's dance.  
My pleasure is always spoilt by  
the sight of girls sitting out or  
dancing together.

Mixing with new people "rubs the  
corners" of a young man making  
his way in the world. The pro-  
ficient and keen dancer is usually  
notable for his easy carriage and  
manner. Dancing with new partners  
also makes him adaptable, and the  
habit which he gets in the ballroom  
of "seeing the other point of view"  
helps him all through life.

The failure of many men in the  
ballroom can be attributed to the  
fact that, compared with women,  
they do not take dancing seriously.  
Too many are content to master  
the simplest steps, and some do  
no more than walk. Women are  
prepared to learn and practise,  
and do not imagine that they can  
master the art of modern ballroom  
dancing in one lesson.

Instinct of Rhythm.

Many of the men, and some of  
the women, who "dance" even in  
fashionable halls should not be al-  
lowed to take the floor until they  
have had some lessons! They are  
a trial to their partners and a  
source of irritation to other cou-  
ples.

Most ordinary dancers look upon  
dancing as a useful form of social  
intercourse rather than as a source  
of enjoyment. This is a pity.  
Once mastered, dancing is a never  
ending source of enjoyment.

Dancing shows no signs of be-  
coming less popular among women.  
I do not think it will ever "go  
out of fashion" as some would  
have us believe, because the instinct  
for rhythm is deep rooted in every  
man and woman. I believe that  
the pleasure of a large number of  
people would be greatly increased  
if more men could be persuaded to  
take up dancing seriously.

**MODERN CHURCHMEN'S  
CONFERENCE.**

DECLINE OF BELIEF IN  
MIRACLES.

The Modern Churchmen's Con-  
ference at Girton College, Cam-  
bridge, recently took for its sub-  
ject "Authority in relation to in-  
dividual personality and freedom."  
In the first paper, dealing with  
the meaning of "spiritual" and  
of "religious," the Rev. J. C.  
Hardwick, vicar of Partington,  
said that the great need to-day  
was for a descent of religion into  
the sphere of experience and real-  
ity from the realm of make-believe  
and miracle. One of the means for  
bringing this about would be a  
thorough overhaul of our religious  
terminology, and no term stood in  
such need of examination as the  
word "spirit." Everybody who  
spoke or wrote about religion used  
it, but only a small proportion  
made any attempt to explain what  
the term meant. The mind of the  
average man was in a complete fog  
over the matter. The only tangible  
meaning he could put on the word  
was whisky, petrol, and ghosts. As  
for the adjective "spiritual," all  
that he could make out was that  
it was something vague, shadowy,  
and unreal, or possibly something  
rather like electricity, which could  
(Continued on next Column.)

**FUTURE OF THE  
"DAILY HERALD."**

SAFEGUARDS FOR LABOUR  
POLICY.

In pursuance of the agreement  
of August 30 between the Victoria  
House Printing Company, Ltd.  
(which is owned by the Trade  
Unions Congress), and Odhams  
Press, Ltd., a new company has  
been registered to take over the  
*Daily Herald*. The new com-  
pany, The *Daily Herald* (1929,  
Ltd.), is registered as a "private"  
company with a nominal capital  
of £100,000 in £1 shares—49,000 A  
and 51,000 B. The A shares are  
those to be held by the T.U.C.; the  
B shares by Odhams Press, Ltd.

Interesting provisions are laid  
down for control of the policy of the  
paper under the new management.  
The political policy of every news-  
paper published by the company  
shall be the policy laid down from  
time to time by the conference of  
the National Labour party, as set  
forth in the "Summary of Labour  
and the Nation" or other official  
record for the time being. The in-  
dustrial policy shall be the policy  
laid down from time to time by the  
conference of the Trade Unions  
Congress as set forth in the Trade  
Unions Congress Standing Orders  
or other official record for the time  
being.

On any question which concerns  
primarily the adoption, promotion,  
or pursuance of political or in-  
dustrial policy the A directors  
alone may vote. If any difference  
shall arise as to whether a ques-  
tion is or is not a political or in-  
dustrial question the matter is to  
be referred to the decision of a  
referee. The first referee shall be  
Lord Sankey and the first deputy  
referee shall be Sir William A.  
Jowitt, K.C., M.P.

The first directors (to number  
nine) are Messrs. Ernest Bevin  
(deputy chairman), B. Tillett,  
M.P., Arthur Pugh, and Walter M.  
Citrine (deemed to have been ap-  
pointed by the A shareholders);  
and Messrs. Julius S. Elias (chair-  
man and permanent managing  
director), John Dunbar, Philip  
Emanuel, Frank James Cook, and  
Norman Cantor (deemed to have  
been appointed by the B share-  
holders). No director, whether an  
A director or a B director, shall be  
required to hold any share qualifi-  
cation.

Mr. William Mellor the Editor  
of the *Daily Herald* has outlined  
the aspirations of the paper in its  
new form, which it is intended to  
produce early in the spring, and  
gives details of the new company.  
The board of the *Daily Herald*  
(1929) Limited Company met for  
the first time, when the articles of  
association was signed. Mr. Mel-  
lor will continue as editor.

The paper is to have more pages,  
more news, more sport, more pic-  
tures, and an insurance scheme. It  
will be printed simultaneously in  
London and Manchester.

**ADVICE FOR INVESTORS.**

READERS are reminded  
that inquiries relating to  
the share market are answer-  
ed on page 10 every Tuesday  
by "Kufan." Letters should  
be sent to this office, and must  
be accompanied by writer's  
name and address, not for  
publication. Letters should be  
addressed to "Kufan," care of  
the Editor.

give him a bad shock when least  
expected. But most of all he was  
taught to associate it with the  
supernatural, which for him meant  
the miraculous.

It was with this idea of the  
miraculous that religion was chiefly  
associated, but for reasons good or  
bad the average man no longer be-  
lieved in miracle, at least in the  
present. His religion tended to  
become thin and remote. The  
supernatural had gone, carrying  
the spiritual away with it. This was  
in all probability the root cause of  
the present decline of religion. The  
position was that the only set of  
religious conceptions that was  
available for common use was a set  
in which no one could any longer  
believe. The difficulty was hardly  
permanent, but the chief need at  
present was for clearer ideas about  
what was meant by "spiritual"  
and "spirit." In brief, spiritual  
life was human experience at its  
highest and best. The student of  
science experienced it no less than  
the artist, the mystic, or the saint.  
Religious faith was the belief that  
all that was worth while, indeed  
that it was the only thing worth  
while at all.

In his paper on the scope of  
authority in the sphere of science,  
ethics, and art, Professor W. R.  
Sorley said that the authority as-  
cribed to any man or organization  
of men was derivative, dependent  
on the value seen or represented.  
And it was problematic, because  
there was never complete proof  
that any man or organization had  
perfect insight into the values con-  
cerned.

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HALL**

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&  
TO-MORROW  
AT  
5.30 & 9.20.

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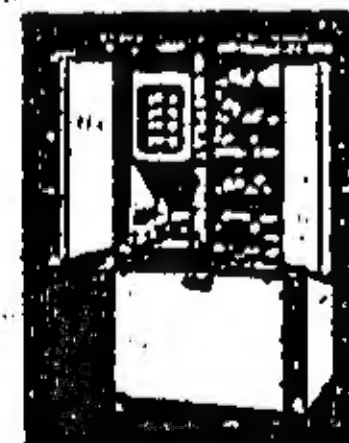
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### EXPECTED ARRIVALS AND MOVEMENTS.

Aggra due from Europe Jan. 23.

neas, due from Europe Feb. 11  
 agra due from Europe Jan. 23.  
 aki Maru due from Japan Jan. 21.  
 lbert, Voegler due from Europe  
 Jan. 25.  
 iller arrived from Europe, Dec. 31.  
 lta Maru due from Japan Jan. 8.  
 ngers due from Shanghai Jan.  
 13.  
 tenor due from Shanghai Jan.  
 22.

20.      10.  
 Ugsburg due from Shanghai Jan.  
 wa Maru due from Japan Jan.  
 enares due from Europe Feb. 7.  
 enorackie due from Europe Jan.  
 2.  
 envenue due from Singapore Jan.

8. Sukuyo Maru due from Singapore  
 Jan. 26.  
 9. Ronxville due from Europe Jan.  
 19.

9. Urgeland due from Europe Jan.  
10. Alulu due from Australia Jan.  
11. Seylon Maru due from Japan Jan.  
12.

City of Hereford due from Europe Jan. 15.  
City of Kobe due from Europe Jan. 22.

City of Mandalay due from New  
York Jan. 16.  
City of Salisbury due from New  
York Jan. 29.  
Hobenz due from Europe Jan. 17.

Artagnan due from Shanghai  
Dec. 31.  
"Anmark" due from Shanghai Jan.  
4.  
"Armedeus" due from Eugene Jan.

28.  
 named due from Shanghai Jan. 7.  
 plus due from Europe Jan. 3.  
 duchessa d'Aosta due from Europe

Jan. 20.  
Urban Maru due from Singapore  
Jan. 10.  
Express of Asia due Vancouver  
Jan. 4.

mp. of Canada due from Manila  
Jan. 2.  
mp. of Russia due from Van-  
couver Jan. 12.  
land due from Shanghai Jan.

quillino due from Europe Jan. 25.  
anken due from Europe Jan. 25.

Yamashiro Maru due from Europe Feb. 11.  
Yamashiro Maru due from Singapore  
Jan. 10.  
General Metzinger due from  
Europe Jan. 14.

Enamoy due from Europe Jan. 9.

enapp due from Europe Jan. 30.  
 engary due from Europe Jan.  
 18.  
 enshane arrived from Europe  
 Dec. 30.

BROADCAST  
AND  
1.48 p.m.—Wearmouth.  
5 to 6 p.m.—Programme of H.M.V.  
and Victor records supplied by  
Messrs. Moutrie.  
"The Daughter of the Regiment"  
(Donizetti), Members of La  
Scala Orchestra, Milan.  
"Liebestraum (A Dream of Love)"  
(Liszt) and "Nails"—Waltz  
(Delibes-Dohnanyi), Piano Solo  
Wilhelm Bachaus.  
"Blossom's Film Scenario" (Henry  
and Reeve), John Henry and  
Blossom.  
"S... .."

"Song of the Sea," Vocal Gems  
(Kunneke), Light Opera Com-  
pany.  
"Lover, Come Back to Me" and  
"One Kiss" ("New Moon"—

Romberg), Reginald Foort.  
 "The Devout Lover" (White) and  
 "Joggin' Along the Highway"  
 (Samuel), Percy Heming, Bari-  
 tone.

"Just What I Thought" (Bennett and Carleton) and "Eggs, Toast and Coffee" (Merrill), Dora Maughan and Walter Fehl. 10  
Gems from "Follow Thru" and  
Gems from "Hold Everything"  
(De Sylva-Brown-Handerson),  
Victor Light Opera Company.  
8 to 7 p.m.—Chinese programme.  
7.45 p.m.—Evening weather report.  
8 p.m. Programme of H.M.V. and  
Victor records supplied by  
Messrs. Montrie.  
"Mister Cinder"—Vocal Gems

"Tales from the Vienna Woods"  
and "Love-Tide of Spring"  
(Betti-Strauss-La Forge), Lu-  
crezia Bori.  
"Symphony No. 2 in D Major"  
(Haydn), John Barbiroli's  
Chamber Orch.  
"Rigoletto-Caro nome. (Dearest  
Name)" (Verdi) and "Barbiere  
di Siviglia—Una voce poco fa."

"Allegretto in E Flat" (Wolsten-

"Mean to Me" (Roy Turk-Fred E. Ahlert) and "Who Cares What"

"You Have Been?" (L. Wolfe  
Gilbert-Martin Freed), Helen  
Morgan.  
"La Serenata" (Angel's Serenade)  
(Brago) and "Caperzetta"

"The Lost Chord" (Sullivan) and  
"Ombra Mai Fu — Largo"

"Henry VIII." Dances (Edward German), New Symphony Orch.  
 "Nobody Knows de Trouble I've

"Seen" and "Swing Low Sweet Chariot" (arranged by Lawrence Brown), Paul Robeson.  
"The Gipsy Princess," Potpourri (Kalman), Ferdie Kaufmann and

10.30 p.m.—Close down.

---

**THURSDAY.**

11 to 11.30 a.m.—Commercial news.  
12.30 to 1.30 p.m.—Demonstration  
programme.

5 to 7 p.m.—Programme of Columbia records supplied by Messrs. Anderson.

"Classics," Selection (arr. Ewing),  
J. H. Squire, Celeste Octet.

"Les Patineurs," Valse (The Skaters) and "Les Sirenes," Valse (Waldteufel), Regimental Band of H.M. Grenadier Guards.

(Leslie and "Monaco") and "My Blackbirds Are Bluebirds Now" (Caesar and Friend), Layton and Johnstone.

"The Bohemian Girl," Vocal Gems  
(Balle), Part 1, Miriam Licette,  
Francis Russell and Chorus.  
"The Bohemian Girl," Vocal Gems  
(Balle), Part 2, Dennis Noble.

Harry Brindle and Chorus.  
"Noche de Arabia" (Arabian  
Night) (E. F. Arbos), Madrid  
Symphony Orchestra.  
"Sailing Up the Clyde" (Will

"Ye Can Come and See the Baby" (Will Fyffe),  
"Will Fyffe, Comedienne."  
"Melody in F" (Rubinstein, arr.)

"Le Maschere—Sinfonia" (Mas-  
cagni), Milan Symphony Orch.

Funny Face—He Loves and She Loves" (Gershwin and Gershwin) and "So Long Letty—Rainbow" (Mayerl and Eyton), Billy Mayerl and Gwen Farnar.

"Tschaiakowekiana" (arr. Herman Hand), Paul Whiteman and His Orchestra.  
The Idol's Tongue" and "Buck-

"Fluttering Birds" and "Idylle Bretonne" (J. Gennin), Sir Dan Godfrey conducting the

Bournemouth Municipal Orch.  
Only An Old Rough Diamond"  
Trevor and Stroud) and "Time  
to go (a Shanty Ballad)"  
(Weatherly and Sam)

Malcolm McEachern.  
Old Panama, March " and  
"Dunedin, March" (K. J.  
Alford). Regimental Band of

H.M. Grenadier Guards.  
(Continued on preceding column).



# CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Ningpo & Shanghai	"HUPEH"	On 2nd Jan.	Daylight
Hongow, S'pore & Bangkok	"KWANGTUNG"	On 2nd Jan.	11 a.m.
Santao & Shanghai	"LINAN"	On 2nd Jan.	Noon
Amoy, Shanghai & Daito	"TEAN"	On 2nd Jan.	3 p.m.
Swatow, Shanghai & Tientsin	"SZOCHEN"	On 5th Jan.	Daylight
Amoy & Shanghai	"KANGOW"	On 5th Jan.	10 a.m.
Swatow & Bangkok	"KANGOW"	On 5th Jan.	11 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy, Swatow & S'pore	"ANRING"	On 6th Jan.	5 p.m.
Swatow, Amoy, Swatow & Tientsin	"SOOCHOW"	On 7th Jan.	Daylight
Amoy, Shanghai & Daito	"LIANGCHOW"	On 8th Jan.	3 p.m.
Wahaiwei, Chingoi & Tientsin	"KUEICHOW"	On 8th Jan.	10 a.m.
Hongow, Pakhoi & Haiphong	"CHEKIANG"	On 8th Jan.	11 a.m.
Swatow & Bangkok	"KWANGCHOW"	On 12th Jan.	5 p.m.
Swatow, Amoy, Swatow & S'pore	"ANTUNG"	On 13th Jan.	5 p.m.
Hongow, Pakhoi & Haiphong	"CHENGTO"	On 23rd Jan.	10 a.m.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For Freight or Passage apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

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## AUSTRALIAN-ORIENTAL LINE, LIMITED.

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THREE NEW VESSELS MAINTAIN A REGULAR SERVICE FROM HONGKONG TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED TO ALL AUSTRALIAN, NEW ZEALAND AND TASMANNIAN PORTS EXCEPT AT MOST UP-TO-DATE FIRST & SECOND CLASS PASSENGER ACCOMMODATION. HONGKONG TO SYDNEY—19 DAYS.

STEAMERS	Days from Hong Kong	Days to Sail
TAIPING	7th January, 1930	14th January, 1930
CHANGTE	11th February	18th February
TAIPING	11th March	18th March
CHANGTE	11th April	18th April

For Freight and Passage Apply to—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

## THE EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD. COPENHAGEN.

The M.S. "DANMARK"

on or about 6th JANUARY

For PORT SAID, DUNKIRK, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM, AMSTERDAM, HAMBURG, COPENHAGEN AND OTHER SCANDINAVIAN & BALTIC PORTS.

SAILING LIST.

OTHER SAILINGS:	SHANGHAI, ETC.	CONTINENT, ETC.
M.S. "Panama"	9th Jan.	23rd Jan.
M.S. "Java"	31st Jan.	18th Feb.
M.S. "Asia"	20th Feb.	12th March
M.S. "Africa"	3rd April	1st April
M.S. "Malaya"	1st May	13th May
M.S. "Danmark"	1st June	11th June
M.S. "Panama"	1st July	10th July
M.S. "Java"	1st Aug.	10th Aug.

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Excellent Accommodation for a Limited Number of Passengers at Moderate Rates.

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Sailings from Hong Kong:

To MARSEILLES via Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti (Aden), Suez, Port-Said.

To Yokohama via Shanghai and Kobe.

ANGERS	14th Jan.	G. METZINGER	15th Jan.
SPRING	25th Jan.	ANDRE LEBON	25th Jan.
G. METZINGER	11th Feb.	PORTHOUS	12th Feb.
ANDRE LEBON	25th Feb.	CHENONCEAUX	26th Feb.
PORTHOUS	11th Mar.	ATHOS II	12th Mar.
CHENONCEAUX	25th Mar.	D'ARTAGNAN	26th Mar.
ATHOS II	8th Apr.	ANGERS	8th Apr.
D'ARTAGNAN	22nd Apr.	SPRING	22nd Apr.

We can issue Through Tickets to Egypt, Syrian Ports, East Africa, Madagascar by Transshipment our Mail Steamers at Port-Said, or Djibouti.

COMMERCIAL LINE

For DUNKIRK via Port-Said, Ouzel, Casablanca, Hamburg, Rotterdam, (Antwerp).

For Full Particulars, apply to—

Cie des MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

Telephone: C. 331 and 740.

## ROYAL OBSERVATORY'S DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

STATION	Hours from Hong Kong	DECEMBER 30, 1929.										DECEMBER 31, 1929.									
		BAROMETER AT SEA LEVEL					THERMOMETER					BAROMETER AT SEA LEVEL					THERMOMETER				
		Inches	Millis.	Temperature	Humidity	Wind	Direction	Force	Speed	Direction	Force	Inches	Millis.	Temperature	Humidity	Wind	Direction	Force	Speed	Direction	Force
Vladivostok	12	30.30	769.6	23	...	E	1	...	6	30.35	771.0	5	...	NNE	4	b	...	...	...	...	...
Nemuro	11	30.18	766.5	...	...	E	1	...	6	29.92	760.0	...	...	NNW	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hokodate	...	30.18	766.5	...	...	NNW	1	...	...	30.04	769.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tokio	...	30.12	765.0	...	...	E	2	...	...	30.00	762.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kobe	...	30.12	765.0	...	...	E	2	...	...	29.98	761.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nagasaki	...	30.14	765.5	...	...	E	2	...	...	30.18	766.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kagoshima	...	30.14	765.5	...	...	E	2	...	...	30.12	765.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oshima	...	30.16	766.0	...	...	E	2	...	...	30.19	765.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Naha	...	30.12	765.0	...	...	NE	2	...	...	30.12	765.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ishigakijima	...	30.12	765.0	...	...	NE	1	...	...	30.12	765.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bonin Island	...	30.00	762.0	...	...	WNW	2	...	...	30.00	762.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chefoo	13	30.33	770.4	36	58	N	4	...	6	30.45	773.4	30	100	N	2	b	...	...	...	...	...
Shanghai	14	30.38	771.6	39	84	NW	2	...	...	30.47	773.0	34	100	NNW	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gutai	...	30.38	771.6	40	91	NNW	6	...	...	30.46	773.7	34	100	NNW	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sharp Peak	...	30.11	764.8	64	94	NE	2	...	...	30.09	764.3	58	90	NE	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amoy	...	30.11	764.8	62	80	E	4	...	...	30.17	766.3	58	90	NE	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Swatow	...	30.05	768.2	62	89	NE	1	...	...	30.10	764.5	54	94	N	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Taihu	...	30.17	766.2	70	82	ENE	4	...	...	30.19	766.3	63	91	E	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Taiwan	...	30.08	764.1	75	...	NNW	2	...	...	30.11	764.7	63	...	N	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Koshu	...	30.07	763.8	77	...	N	2	...	...	30.06	763.5	64	...	NNE	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pescadore	...	30.06	763.5	79	...	NE	4	...	...	30.04	762.9	72	...	NE	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hong Kong	...	30.11	764.7	88	...	NNE	6	...	...	30.10	764.4	64	...	NNE	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gap Rock	14	30.06	763.5	63	84	NE	1	...	...	30.10	764.5	68	91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Macao	...	30.07	763.8	...	...	N	4	...	...	30.11	764.8	...	...	NNE	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hoihow	...	30.05	763.2	59	81	N	4	...	...	30.08	764.1	50	92	NNE	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pratas Island	...	30.01	762.2	65	94	NE	2	...	...	30.02	762.5	71	96	NE	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phu Lien	...	29.99	761.7	73	93	ENE	4	...	...	30.11	766.8	57	...	NE	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tourane	15	30.04	762.9	68	87	N	0	...	...	29.95	760.7	70	...	WNW	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cape St. James	...	29.81	757.2	72	...	ENE	6	...	...	29.86	758.4	73	...	ENE	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Basco	...	29.95	760.8	77	83	ESE	2	...	...	30.00	762.0	76	89	NE	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Apurri	14	29.97	760.8	77	83	ESE	2	...	...	29.98	761.4	70	94	E	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuguegarao	...	29.89	759.3	86	58	SE	1	...	...	29.87	758.7	72	92	N	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vigan	...	29.82	761.5	84	68	NW	4	...	...	29.88	759.0	72	94	N	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manila	...	29.84	757.8	84	61	W	1	...	...	29.87	758.7	77	91	NNE	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Legaspi	...	29.84	757.8	84	61	W	1	...	...	29.86	758.4	73	94	NNE	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calbayog	...	29.82	757.5	82	74	NNE	4	...	...	29.86	758.4	75	91	NW	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tacloban	...	29.82	757.5	75	83	N	4	...	...	29.84	757.8	75	91	NE	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iloilo	...	29.79	756.6	68	68	NE	6	...	...	29.82	757.5	75	91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cebu	...	29.80	756.9	86	71	E	4	...	...	29.76	755.9	75	...	NE	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Surigao	...	29.78	756.3	...	...	NE	4	...	...	29.81	757.2	...	...	NE	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guam	12.22	29.78	756.3	...	...	NE	4	...	...	29.80	756.9	...	...	NE	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Yap	11.00	29.75	755.7	...	...	NE	6	...	...	29.73	756.6	79	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pelaw	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29.71	756.6	78	...	ENE	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ponape	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29.85	758.2	78	94	SW	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Labuan	14	29.81	757.2	74	63	NE	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

December 31st 10A. 59m.—The anticyclone remains central over N. China.

Fresh monsoon along the S.E. coast of China and over the N. China Sea. Hong Kong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.02 inch. Total since January 1, 69.76 inches, against an average of 83.14 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON ON JANUARY 1, 1930.

- 1.—Formosa Channel
- 2.—South coast of China between Hong Kong and Lamock
- 3.—Hong Kong to Gap Rock
- 4.—South coast of China between Hong Kong and Hainan

N.E. winds, fresh; overcast with drizzle or mist at first, finer later.

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

## HONG KONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hong Kong Observatory, December 31.

Previous Day	On Date	On Date
Day	at 4 p.m.	at 4 p.m.

Barometer	30.16	29.16	30.07
Temperature	63	59	62
Humidity	81	83	79
Wind	...	...	...
Direction	NNE	Calm	WSW
Force	1	0	1
Weather	OM	OM	OD
Rain	0.01	0.00	0.12

Highest open-air Temperature, 31.64

Lowest open-air Temperature, 31.54

B=Blue sky; C=Cloudy; D=Drizzle; F=Fog; L=Lightning; M=Mist; O=Overcast; P=Passing showers; Q=Squalls; R=Rain; T=Thunder.

\$7.50

will keep you in touch with Hong Kong news for six months

AFTER YOU GO AWAY

and you will certainly want to know what is happening. Send an order for the Weekly Press to be sent to you. We, at 11, Ice House Street, will do the rest.

## HONG KONG TIDE TABLE.

From January 1 to 7, 1930.

High Water. Low Water.



# CANADIAN PACIFIC

SHORTEST AND QUICKEST ROUTE ACROSS THE PACIFIC  
TO VICTORIA AND VANCOUVER

16 Days Hong Kong-Vancouver, 13 Days Shanghai-Vancouver  
10 Days Kobe-Vancouver, 8 Days Yokohama-Vancouver

	Hong Kong	Shanghai	Kobe	Yokohama	Vancouver
EMPRESS OF CANADA	Jan. 15	Jan. 18	Jan. 21	Jan. 23	Jan. 31
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	Jan. 18	Jan. 21	Jan. 24	Jan. 26	Feb. 3
EMPRESS OF ASIA	Jan. 21	Jan. 24	Jan. 27	Jan. 29	Feb. 6
EMPRESS OF CANADA	Jan. 24	Jan. 27	Jan. 30	Jan. 31	Feb. 9
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	Jan. 27	Jan. 30	Jan. 31	Feb. 2	Feb. 12
EMPRESS OF ASIA	Jan. 30	Jan. 31	Feb. 2	Feb. 3	Feb. 15
EMPRESS OF CANADA	Jan. 31	Feb. 2	Feb. 3	Feb. 4	Feb. 18
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	Feb. 2	Feb. 3	Feb. 4	Feb. 5	Feb. 21
EMPRESS OF ASIA	Feb. 3	Feb. 4	Feb. 5	Feb. 6	Feb. 24
EMPRESS OF CANADA	Feb. 4	Feb. 5	Feb. 6	Feb. 7	Feb. 27
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	Feb. 5	Feb. 6	Feb. 7	Feb. 8	Feb. 30
EMPRESS OF ASIA	Feb. 6	Feb. 7	Feb. 8	Feb. 9	Mar. 3
EMPRESS OF CANADA	Feb. 7	Feb. 8	Feb. 9	Feb. 10	Mar. 6
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	Feb. 8	Feb. 9	Feb. 10	Feb. 11	Mar. 9
EMPRESS OF ASIA	Feb. 9	Feb. 10	Feb. 11	Feb. 12	Mar. 12
EMPRESS OF CANADA	Feb. 10	Feb. 11	Feb. 12	Feb. 13	Mar. 15
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	Feb. 11	Feb. 12	Feb. 13	Feb. 14	Mar. 18
EMPRESS OF ASIA	Feb. 12	Feb. 13	Feb. 14	Feb. 15	Mar. 21
EMPRESS OF CANADA	Feb. 13	Feb. 14	Feb. 15	Feb. 16	Mar. 24
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	Feb. 14	Feb. 15	Feb. 16	Feb. 17	Mar. 27
EMPRESS OF ASIA	Feb. 15	Feb. 16	Feb. 17	Feb. 18	Mar. 30
EMPRESS OF CANADA	Feb. 16	Feb. 17	Feb. 18	Feb. 19	Apr. 2
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	Feb. 17	Feb. 18	Feb. 19	Feb. 20	Apr. 5
EMPRESS OF ASIA	Feb. 18	Feb. 19	Feb. 20	Feb. 21	Apr. 8
EMPRESS OF CANADA	Feb. 19	Feb. 20	Feb. 21	Feb. 22	Apr. 11
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	Feb. 20	Feb. 21	Feb. 22	Feb. 23	Apr. 14
EMPRESS OF ASIA	Feb. 21	Feb. 22	Feb. 23	Feb. 24	Apr. 17
EMPRESS OF CANADA	Feb. 22	Feb. 23	Feb. 24	Feb. 25	Apr. 20
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	Feb. 23	Feb. 24	Feb. 25	Feb. 26	Apr. 23
EMPRESS OF ASIA	Feb. 24	Feb. 25	Feb. 26	Feb. 27	Apr. 26
EMPRESS OF CANADA	Feb. 25	Feb. 26	Feb. 27	Feb. 28	Apr. 29
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	Feb. 26	Feb. 27	Feb. 28	Feb. 29	May 2
EMPRESS OF ASIA	Feb. 27	Feb. 28	Feb. 29	Mar. 1	May 5
EMPRESS OF CANADA	Feb. 28	Feb. 29	Mar. 1	Mar. 2	May 8
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	Feb. 29	Mar. 1	Mar. 2	Mar. 3	May 11
EMPRESS OF ASIA	Mar. 1	Mar. 2	Mar. 3	Mar. 4	May 14
EMPRESS OF CANADA	Mar. 2	Mar. 3	Mar. 4	Mar. 5	May 17
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	Mar. 3	Mar. 4	Mar. 5	Mar. 6	May 20
EMPRESS OF ASIA	Mar. 4	Mar. 5	Mar. 6	Mar. 7	May 23
EMPRESS OF CANADA	Mar. 5	Mar. 6	Mar. 7	Mar. 8	May 26
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	Mar. 6	Mar. 7	Mar. 8	Mar. 9	May 29
EMPRESS OF ASIA	Mar. 7	Mar. 8	Mar. 9	Mar. 10	Jun. 1
EMPRESS OF CANADA	Mar. 8	Mar. 9	Mar. 10	Mar. 11	Jun. 4
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	Mar. 9	Mar. 10	Mar. 11	Mar. 12	Jun. 7
EMPRESS OF ASIA	Mar. 10	Mar. 11	Mar. 12	Mar. 13	Jun. 10
EMPRESS OF CANADA	Mar. 11	Mar. 12	Mar. 13	Mar. 14	Jun. 13
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	Mar. 12	Mar. 13	Mar. 14	Mar. 15	Jun. 16
EMPRESS OF ASIA	Mar. 13	Mar. 14	Mar. 15	Mar. 16	Jun. 19
EMPRESS OF CANADA	Mar. 14	Mar. 15	Mar. 16	Mar. 17	Jun. 22
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	Mar. 15	Mar. 16	Mar. 17	Mar. 18	Jun. 25
EMPRESS OF ASIA	Mar. 16	Mar. 17	Mar. 18	Mar. 19	Jun. 28
EMPRESS OF CANADA	Mar. 17	Mar. 18	Mar. 19	Mar. 20	Jul. 1
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	Mar. 18	Mar. 19	Mar. 20	Mar. 21	Jul. 4
EMPRESS OF ASIA	Mar. 19	Mar. 20	Mar. 21	Mar. 22	Jul. 7
EMPRESS OF CANADA	Mar. 20	Mar. 21	Mar. 22	Mar. 23	Jul. 10
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	Mar. 21	Mar. 22	Mar. 23	Mar. 24	Jul. 13
EMPRESS OF ASIA	Mar. 22	Mar. 23	Mar. 24	Mar. 25	Jul. 16
EMPRESS OF CANADA	Mar. 23	Mar. 24	Mar. 25	Mar. 26	Jul. 19
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	Mar. 24	Mar. 25	Mar. 26	Mar. 27	Jul. 22
EMPRESS OF ASIA	Mar. 25	Mar. 26	Mar. 27	Mar. 28	Jul. 25
EMPRESS OF CANADA	Mar. 26	Mar. 27	Mar. 28	Mar. 29	Jul. 28
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	Mar. 27	Mar. 28	Mar. 29	Mar. 30	Jul. 31
EMPRESS OF ASIA	Mar. 28	Mar. 29	Mar. 30	Mar. 31	Aug. 3
EMPRESS OF CANADA	Mar. 29	Mar. 30	Mar. 31	Apr. 1	Aug. 6
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	Mar. 30	Mar. 31	Apr. 1	Apr. 2	Aug. 9
EMPRESS OF ASIA	Mar. 31	Apr. 1	Apr. 2	Apr. 3	Aug. 12
EMPRESS OF CANADA	Apr. 1	Apr. 2	Apr. 3	Apr. 4	Aug. 15
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	Apr. 2	Apr. 3	Apr. 4	Apr. 5	Aug. 18
EMPRESS OF ASIA	Apr. 3	Apr. 4	Apr. 5	Apr. 6	Aug. 21
EMPRESS OF CANADA	Apr. 4	Apr. 5	Apr. 6	Apr. 7	Aug. 24
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	Apr. 5	Apr. 6	Apr. 7	Apr. 8	Aug. 27
EMPRESS OF ASIA	Apr. 6	Apr. 7	Apr. 8	Apr. 9	Aug. 30
EMPRESS OF CANADA	Apr. 7	Apr. 8	Apr. 9	Apr. 10	Sep. 2
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	Apr. 8	Apr. 9	Apr. 10	Apr. 11	Sep. 5
EMPRESS OF ASIA	Apr. 9	Apr. 10	Apr. 11	Apr. 12	Sep. 8
EMPRESS OF CANADA	Apr. 10	Apr. 11	Apr. 12	Apr. 13	Sep. 11
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	Apr. 11	Apr. 12	Apr. 13	Apr. 14	Sep. 14
EMPRESS OF ASIA	Apr. 12	Apr. 13	Apr. 14	Apr. 15	Sep. 17
EMPRESS OF CANADA	Apr. 13	Apr. 14	Apr. 15	Apr. 16	Sep. 20
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	Apr. 14	Apr. 15	Apr. 16	Apr. 17	Sep. 23
EMPRESS OF ASIA	Apr. 15	Apr. 16	Apr. 17	Apr. 18	Sep. 26
EMPRESS OF CANADA	Apr. 16	Apr. 17	Apr. 18	Apr. 19	Sep. 29
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	Apr. 17	Apr. 18	Apr. 19	Apr. 20	Oct. 2
EMPRESS OF ASIA	Apr. 18	Apr. 19	Apr. 20	Apr. 21	Oct. 5
EMPRESS OF CANADA	Apr. 19	Apr. 20	Apr. 21	Apr. 22	Oct. 8
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	Apr. 20	Apr. 21	Apr. 22	Apr. 23	Oct. 11
EMPRESS OF ASIA	Apr. 21	Apr. 22	Apr. 23	Apr. 24	Oct. 14
EMPRESS OF CANADA	Apr. 22	Apr. 23	Apr. 24	Apr. 25	Oct. 17
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	Apr. 23	Apr. 24	Apr. 25	Apr. 26	Oct. 20
EMPRESS OF ASIA	Apr. 24	Apr. 25	Apr. 26	Apr. 27	Oct. 23
EMPRESS OF CANADA	Apr. 25	Apr. 26	Apr. 27	Apr. 28	Oct. 26
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	Apr. 26	Apr. 27	Apr. 28	Apr. 29	Oct. 29
EMPRESS OF ASIA	Apr. 27	Apr. 28	Apr. 29	Apr. 30	Nov. 1
EMPRESS OF CANADA	Apr. 28	Apr. 29	Apr. 30	May 1	Nov. 4
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	Apr. 29	Apr. 30	May 1	May 2	Nov. 7
EMPRESS OF ASIA	Apr. 30	May 1	May 2	May 3	Nov. 10
EMPRESS OF CANADA	May 1	May 2	May 3	May 4	Nov. 13
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	May 2	May 3	May 4	May 5	Nov. 16
EMPRESS OF ASIA	May 3	May 4	May 5	May 6	Nov. 19
EMPRESS OF CANADA	May 4	May 5	May 6	May 7	Nov. 22
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	May 5	May 6	May 7	May 8	Nov. 25
EMPRESS OF ASIA	May 6	May 7	May 8	May 9	Nov. 28
EMPRESS OF CANADA	May 7	May 8	May 9	May 10	Dec. 1
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	May 8	May 9	May 10	May 11	Dec. 4
EMPRESS OF ASIA	May 9	May 10	May 11	May 12	Dec. 7
EMPRESS OF CANADA	May 10	May 11	May 12	May 13	Dec. 10
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	May 11	May 12	May 13	May 14	Dec. 13
EMPRESS OF ASIA	May 12	May 13	May 14	May 15	Dec. 16
EMPRESS OF CANADA	May 13	May 14	May 15	May 16	Dec. 19
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	May 14	May 15	May 16	May 17	Dec. 22
EMPRESS OF ASIA	May 15	May 16	May 17	May 18	Dec. 25
EMPRESS OF CANADA	May 16	May 17	May 18	May 19	Dec. 28
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	May 17	May 18	May 19	May 20	Jan. 1, 1930
EMPRESS OF ASIA	May 18	May 19	May 20	May 21	
EMPRESS OF CANADA	May 19	May 20	May 21	May 22	
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	May 20	May 21	May 22	May 23	
EMPRESS OF ASIA	May 21	May 22	May 23	May 24	
EMPRESS OF CANADA	May 22	May 23	May 24	May 25	
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	May 23	May 24	May 25	May 26	
EMPRESS OF ASIA	May 24	May 25	May 26	May 27	
EMPRESS OF CANADA	May 25	May 26	May 27	May 28	
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	May 26	May 27	May 28	May 29	
EMPRESS OF ASIA	May 27	May 28	May 29	May 30	
EMPRESS OF CANADA	May 28	May 29	May 30	May 31	
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	May 29	May 30	May 31	Jun. 1	
EMPRESS OF ASIA	May 30	May 31	Jun. 1	Jun. 2	
EMPRESS OF CANADA	May 31	Jun. 1	Jun. 2	Jun. 3	
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	Jun. 1	Jun. 2	Jun. 3	Jun. 4	
EMPRESS OF ASIA	Jun. 2	Jun. 3	Jun. 4	Jun. 5	
EMPRESS OF CANADA	Jun. 3	Jun. 4	Jun. 5	Jun. 6	
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	Jun. 4	Jun. 5	Jun. 6	Jun. 7	
EMPRESS OF ASIA	Jun. 5	Jun. 6	Jun. 7	Jun. 8	
EMPRESS OF CANADA	Jun. 6	Jun. 7	Jun. 8	Jun. 9	
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	Jun. 7	Jun. 8	Jun. 9	Jun. 10	
EMPRESS OF ASIA	Jun. 8	Jun. 9	Jun. 10	Jun. 11	
EMPRESS OF CANADA	Jun. 9	Jun. 10	Jun. 11	Jun. 12	
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	Jun. 10	Jun. 11	Jun. 12	Jun. 13	
EMPRESS OF ASIA	Jun. 11	Jun. 12	Jun. 13	Jun. 14	
EMPRESS OF CANADA	Jun. 12	Jun. 13	Jun. 14	Jun. 15	
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	Jun. 13	Jun. 14	Jun. 15	Jun. 16	
EMPRESS OF ASIA	Jun. 14	Jun. 15	Jun. 16	Jun. 17	
EMPRESS OF CANADA	Jun. 15	Jun. 16	Jun. 17	Jun. 18	
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	Jun. 16	Jun. 17	Jun. 18	Jun. 19	
EMPRESS OF ASIA	Jun. 17	Jun. 18	Jun. 19	Jun. 20	
EMPRESS OF CANADA	Jun. 18	Jun. 19	Jun. 20	Jun. 21	
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	Jun. 19	Jun. 20	Jun. 21	Jun. 22	
EMPRESS OF ASIA	Jun. 20	Jun. 21	Jun. 22	Jun. 23	
EMPRESS OF CANADA	Jun. 21	Jun. 22	Jun. 23	Jun. 24	
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	Jun. 22	Jun. 23	Jun. 24	Jun. 25	
EMPRESS OF ASIA	Jun. 23	Jun. 24	Jun. 25	Jun. 26	
EMPRESS OF CANADA	Jun. 24	Jun. 25	Jun. 26	Jun. 27	
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	Jun. 25	Jun. 26	Jun. 27	Jun. 28	
EMPRESS OF ASIA	Jun. 26	Jun. 27	Jun. 28	Jun. 29	
EMPRESS OF CANADA	Jun. 27	Jun. 28	Jun. 29	Jun. 30	
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	Jun. 28	Jun. 29	Jun. 30	Jul. 1	
EMPRESS OF ASIA	Jun. 29	Jun. 30	Jul. 1	Jul. 2	
EMPRESS OF CANADA	Jun. 30	Jul. 1	Jul. 2	Jul. 3	
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	Jul. 1	Jul. 2	Jul. 3	Jul. 4	
EMPRESS OF ASIA	Jul. 2	Jul. 3	Jul. 4	Jul. 5	
EMPRESS OF CANADA	Jul. 3	Jul. 4	Jul. 5	Jul. 6	
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	Jul. 4	Jul. 5	Jul. 6	Jul. 7	
EMPRESS OF ASIA	Jul. 5	Jul. 6	Jul. 7	Jul. 8	
EMPRESS OF CANADA	Jul. 6	Jul. 7	Jul. 8	Jul. 9	
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	Jul. 7	Jul. 8	Jul. 9	Jul. 10	
EMPRESS OF ASIA	Jul. 8	Jul. 9	Jul. 10	Jul. 11	
EMPRESS OF CANADA	Jul. 9	Jul. 10	Jul. 11	Jul. 12	
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	Jul. 10	Jul. 11	Jul. 12	Jul. 13	
EMPRESS OF ASIA	Jul. 11	Jul. 12	Jul. 13	Jul. 14	
EMPRESS OF CANADA	Jul. 12	Jul. 13	Jul. 14	Jul. 15	
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	Jul. 13	Jul. 14	Jul. 15	Jul. 16	
EMPRESS OF ASIA	Jul. 14	Jul. 15	Jul. 16	Jul. 17	
EMPRESS OF CANADA	Jul. 15	Jul. 16	Jul. 17	Jul. 18	
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	Jul. 16	Jul. 17	Jul. 18	Jul. 19	
EMPRESS OF ASIA	Jul. 17	Jul. 18	Jul. 19	Jul. 20	
EMPRESS OF CANADA	Jul. 18	Jul. 19	Jul. 20	Jul. 21	
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	Jul. 19	Jul. 20	Jul. 21	Jul. 22	
EMPRESS OF ASIA	Jul. 20	Jul. 21	Jul. 22	Jul. 23	
EMPRESS OF CANADA	Jul. 21	Jul. 22	Jul. 23	Jul. 24	
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	Jul. 22	Jul. 23	Jul. 24	Jul. 25	
EMPRESS OF ASIA	Jul. 23	Jul. 24	Jul. 25	Jul. 26	
EMPRESS OF CANADA	Jul. 24	Jul. 25	Jul. 26	Jul. 27	
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	Jul. 25	Jul. 26	Jul. 27	Jul. 28	
EMPRESS OF ASIA	Jul. 26	Jul. 27	Jul. 28	Jul. 29	
EMPRESS OF CANADA	Jul. 27	Jul. 28	Jul. 29	Jul. 30	
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	Jul. 28	Jul. 29	Jul. 30	Aug. 1	
EMPRESS OF ASIA	Jul. 29	Jul. 30	Aug. 1	Aug. 2	
EMPRESS OF CANADA	Jul. 30	Aug. 1	Aug. 2	Aug. 3	
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	Aug. 1	Aug. 2	Aug. 3	Aug. 4	
EMPRESS OF ASIA	Aug. 2	Aug. 3	Aug. 4	Aug. 5	
EMPRESS OF CANADA	Aug. 3	Aug. 4	Aug. 5	Aug. 6	
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	Aug. 4	Aug. 5	Aug. 6	Aug. 7	
EMPRESS OF ASIA	Aug. 5	Aug. 6	Aug. 7	Aug. 8	
EMPRESS OF CANADA	Aug. 6	Aug. 7	Aug. 8	Aug. 9	
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	Aug. 7	Aug. 8	Aug. 9	Aug. 10	
EMPRESS OF ASIA	Aug. 8	Aug. 9	Aug. 10	Aug. 11	
EMPRESS OF CANADA					



## POST OFFICE NOTICE.

## NOTICE.

Holders of Wireless Licences are advised that under the Wireless Telegraphy Regulations all such licences expire on December 31st, and that licences for the coming year must be renewed as early as possible during the month of January.

## NEW YEAR HOLIDAY.

On Wednesday, 1st January, 1930 the G.P.O. and Branch Post Offices will be open from 8 a.m. to 9 a.m.  
There will be one collection from the pillar boxes, and one delivery of ordinary correspondence as on Sundays, and one delivery of registered correspondence at 9 a.m.  
The Money Order Office will be entirely closed.

## INWARD MAILS.

FROM	PER	DATE
JAPAN ...	St. Albans	1st Jan. 1930
SHANGHAI & SWATOW ...	Shanghai	1st Jan.
JAPAN ...	Shanghai	1st Jan.
SHANGHAI & AMOT ...	Shanghai	1st Jan.
MANILA ...	Shanghai	1st Jan.
EUROPE via Suez (Letters & papers, London, 5th Dec., & parcels 28th Nov.) ...	Shanghai	1st Jan.
JAPAN & SHANGHAI ...	Shanghai	1st Jan.
SYDNEY ...	Shanghai	1st Jan.
AMERICA & MANILA ...	Shanghai	1st Jan.
JAPAN & SHANGHAI ...	Shanghai	1st Jan.

## OUTWARD MAILS.

REGISTERED and PARCEL MAILS are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close at or before 9 a.m. registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day.

FOR	PER	DATE & TIME
Holhow, Pakhei & Haiphong ...	Jamchow	Wednesday, 1st, 8.30 A.M.
Java via Batavia ...	Tikembang	8.00 A.M.
Manila ...	Illinois	9.00 A.M.
Japan via Amoy ...	Kunming	9.00 A.M.
Amoy & Fuzhou via Swatow ...	Del Mar	Thursday, 2nd, 8.30 A.M.
Holhow & Haiphong ...	Yan Hui	10.00 A.M.
Straits ...	Tacoma Maru	1.30 P.M.
Straits and Calcutta ...	Tan	1.30 P.M.
Amoy ...	Hydrangea	2.30 P.M.
Swatow ...	Kamakura Maru	3.30 P.M.
*Straits, Malacca, Lourenco, Marques & South Africa ...	Bintang	5.00 P.M.
Holhow & Bangkok ...	St. Albans	Friday, 3rd, 8.30 A.M.
Manila, Sandakan, Australia & New Zealand via Thursday Island—due Thursday Island, 16th Jan., 1930 ...	Haiyang	Reg., 1.45 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Fuzhou ...	Kowloon P.O.	Reg., 4th, 9.00 A.M.
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Aden, Egypt & EUROPE via Marseilles—due Marseilles, 31st Jan., 1930 ...	Rajputana	Letters, 10.00 A.M.
Shanghai and EUROPE via Siberia ...	Taiyo Maru	Reg., 5th, 5.00 P.M.
Amoy ...	Kanchoo	Sunday, 6th, 8.30 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy & Fuzhou ...	Dundon Maru	Reg., 9.00 A.M.
Bangkok via Swatow ...	Kaying	Reg., 9.00 A.M.
Shanghai ...	Kiwan Maru	Monday, 8th, 10.30 A.M.
Straits and Calcutta ...	Yueniang	Letters, 1.00 P.M.

\* Superficial correspondence only.

## HONG KONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Authorized Capital ..... \$50,000,000  
Issued & Fully Paid-up ..... \$50,000,000  
Reserve Funds:—  
Sterling ..... \$5,000,000  
Silver ..... \$14,000,000  
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... \$50,000,000

## HEAD OFFICE: HONG KONG.

Board of Directors:  
W. H. Bell, Esq., Chairman.  
J. A. Plummer, Esq., Deputy Chairman.  
B. D. F. Beith, Esq.  
A. H. Compton, Esq.  
M. T. Johnson, Esq.  
B. Lander Lewis, Esq.  
J. P. Warren, Esq.  
Chief Manager:  
Hon. Mr. A. C. Hynes.

BRANCHES:—  
Amoy, Ipoh, Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, London, Lyons, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Rangoon, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Harbin, New York, Yokohama, Honolulu.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened in LOCAL CURRENCY and FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or shorter periods in LOCAL CURRENCY and Sterling on terms which will be quoted on application.  
Hong Kong, 1st Jan., 1930. [28]

## HONG KONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONG KONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.  
For the HONG KONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,  
A. C. HYNES, Chief Manager.  
Hong Kong, 13th Sept., 1927. [28]

## EQUITABLE EASTERN BANKING CORPORATION.

CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS  
U.S. \$4,000,000.00

## HEAD OFFICE:

37, WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

An American Bank offering complete Foreign Banking Service in the principal Markets of the world.

Interest Allowed on all Deposits. Rates on Application.

A Subsidiary of THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.  
Total Resources in excess of U.S. \$600,000,000.  
D. M. BIGGAR, Manager.

## NEDERLANDSCHE HANDELSMAATSCHAPPIJ, N.V.

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)

## BANKERS

Established 1824.

HONG KONG OFFICE: 11, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.

Authorized Capital ..... Gldrs. 150,000,000- (212,500,000.)

Paid-Up Capital ..... Gldrs. 80,000,000- (28,638,867.)

Reserve Fund ..... Gldrs. 40,000,000- (23,333,333.)

Head Office:—Amsterdam.

Eastern Head Office:—Batavia.

BRANCHES:—Amsterdam, Batavia, Bencoolen, Birmah, Calcutta, Canton, Cebu, Hongkong, Kobe, London, Lyons, Manilla, Peking, Rangoon, Rotterdam, Singapore, Soerabaya, Swatow, Tientsin, Yokohama.

London Bankers:—National Provincial Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents all over the world. Banking Business of every description transacted.

P. M. ELBERG, Manager.

Hong Kong, 27th May, 1929. [34]

## THE BANK OF CANTON, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: HONG KONG.

Hong Kong Currency.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL ..... \$11,000,000

PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... \$6,624,200

RESERVE FUND ..... \$600,000

Branches:—

CANTON, SHANGHAI, HANKOW, SWATOW, BANGKOK, NEW YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO.

London Bankers:—

THE LLOYDS BANK, LTD.

Correspondents

In all Principal Cities of the World.

Foreign Exchange and Banking Business of every description transacted.

Special facilities for domestic and foreign remittances.

State Deposit Boxes (various sizes) at a yearly rental of from \$5 to \$40.

LOOK POONG SHAN, Manager.

Hong Kong, 29th June, 1927. [37]

## CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

## HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

Paid-up Capital ..... £3,000,000

Reserve Fund ..... £4,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... £3,000,000

## AGENCIES &amp; BRANCHES:

ALOR STAR, BANGKOK, BATAVIA, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, CANTON, CEBU, COLON, HANKOW, HONG KONG, KANUNPUR, KUALA LUMPUR, KUPANG, MADRAS, MANILA, MIO, NEW YORK, Peking, PENANG, RANGOON, SHANGHAI, SINGAPORE, SOERABAYA, SWATOW, TAIPEI, TIENTSIN, YOKOHAMA.

## FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

A. H. FERGUSON, Manager.

Hong Kong, 9th Jan., 1929. [30]

## BANQUE FRANCO-CHINOISE POUR LE COMMERCE ET L'INDUSTRIE.

(Incorporated in France).

Princes Building, Chater Road, Victoria, Hong Kong.

## HEAD OFFICE:

74, Rue St. Lazare, Paris.

Capital, fully paid-up ..... 50,000,000

Special Working Capital ..... 50,000,000

Reserves ..... 22,319,000

## BRANCHES:

Paris, Lyons, Marseilles, Saigon, Haiphong, Hanoi, Tourane, Quinhon, Hue, Thanh-hoa, Vinh, Nam-Penh, Peking, Shanghai, Tientsin, Hong Kong.

## BANKERS:

France: Societe Generale, Banque Nationale de Credit, Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.

London: Midland Bank, Ltd.

New York: American Exchange, Irving Trust Co., Banca Commerciale Italiana.

San Francisco: Bank of Italy.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Correspondents throughout the World.

A. ROLLIN, Manager.

Hong Kong, 1st July, 1929.

## THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—

15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C. 3.

Authorized Capital ..... £3,000,000

Subscribed Capital ..... £1,800,000

Paid-up Capital ..... £1,050,000

Reserve Fund and Ret. .... £1,612,047

## BANKERS:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND and MIDLAND BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES:—

Bangkok, Calcutta, Canton, Cebu, Hong Kong, Kobe, London, Lyons, Manilla, Peking, Rangoon, Shanghai, Singapore, Soerabaya, Swatow, Tientsin, Yokohama.

Hong Kong BRANCH:—

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Travellers' Cheques issued.

Trustee and Executorships undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits at Rates that may be ascertained on application.

C. L. C. SANDES, Manager.

Queen's Road Central.

Hong Kong, 1st Oct., 1929. [29]

## THE BANK OF CHINA.

行銀中

(Special authorized by Presidential Mandate of the Republic of China on the 22nd of November, 1917.)

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL ..... \$50,000,000.00

PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... 19,750,000.00

RESERVE FUND ..... 9,964,398.69

## HEAD OFFICE:—PEKING.

Hong Kong Branch:—4, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Branches and Sub-branches all over China, and Correspondents in Europe, America, and other parts of the world.

London Bankers:—THE GUARANTY TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK, THE NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK, LTD.

New York Bankers:—THE EQUIPMENT EASTERN BANKING CORPORATION, THE IRVING BANK, COLUMBIA TRUST CO.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking Business transacted.

Loans granted on Approved Securities.

Special facilities for domestic and foreign remittances.

SHOU J. CHEN, Manager.

Hong Kong, 29th June, 1927. [33]

## BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE.

HEAD OFFICE:—

98, Boulevard Haussmann, Paris.

Subscribed Capital Frs. 72,000,000.00

Paid-up Capital ..... Frs. 58,400,000.00

Reserve Fund ..... Frs. 102,000,000.00

## BRANCHES:

Bangkok, Batavia, Bencoloe, Calcutta, Canton, Cebu, Hong Kong, Kobe, London, Lyons, Manilla, Peking, Rangoon, Shanghai, Singapore, Soerabaya, Swatow, Tientsin, Yokohama.

Hong Kong BRANCH:—

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Safe Deposit Boxes to let.

A. LECOT, Manager.

Hong Kong, 2nd May, 1929. [32]

## THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Capital fully paid up Yen 100,000,000

Reserve Fund ..... Yen 108,500,000

## HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Alexandria, Batavia, Bencoloe, Calcutta, Canton, Cebu, Hong Kong, Kobe, London, Lyons, Manilla, Peking, Rangoon, Shanghai, Singapore, Soerabaya, Swatow, Tientsin, Yokohama.

Hong Kong BRANCH:—

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Safe Deposit Boxes to let.

A. LECOT, Manager.

Hong Kong, 2nd May, 1929. [32]

## THE BANK OF EAST ASIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: HONG KONG.

No. 10, DES VOUX ROAD CENTRAL, HONG KONG.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL ..... \$10,000,000

PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... 5,000,000

RESERVE ..... 1,500,000

## BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—

Batavia, Bencoloe, Calcutta, Canton, Cebu, Hong Kong, Kobe, London, Lyons, Manilla, Peking, Rangoon, Shanghai, Singapore, Soerabaya, Swatow, Tientsin, Yokohama.

Hong Kong BRANCH:—

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Loans granted on approved securities.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES TO LET.

KAN TONG PO, Chief Manager.

## HONG KONG WEEKLY PRESS.

CONTAINING ALL THE WEEK'S LOCAL NEWS.

The Paper to send Home

## American Express Travelers Cheques

Definition of TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES—

"The system of Travellers' Cheques was originated in 1851 by the American Express Company with the object of creating a form of travel currency which would give the holder the security of a letter of credit and at the same time the convenience of local currency. The Company registered the cheques under the trade name of 'AMERICAN EXPRESS TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES' the word 'Travellers' being spelled with one 'l'. The advantage of the Cheques was so apparent that other banking institutions adopted the system."

Quoted from Pittman's Dictionary of Banking by Wm. Thomson.

Issued in \$5.00, \$10.00, \$20.00, and \$50.00, and 2-10 denominations—bound in a small, handy wallet and cost only 1 of 1 per cent.

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## THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE.

REGULAR, FAST, FREIGHT AND PASSENGER SERVICES

## LONDON SERVICE.

"DIOMED" 7th Jan., M'les, Casablanca, L'lon, R'dm. & H'bg.

"ANTENOR" 22nd Jan., M'les, L'lon, R'dm. & Glasgow.

## LIVERPOOL SERVICE.

"ANTILLOCHUS" 20th Jan., Genoa, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow.

"HELLEROPHON" 9th Feb., Havre & Liverpool.

## PACIFIC SERVICE. (via KOBE &amp; YOKOHAMA)

"IXION" 23rd Jan., Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle.

## INWARD SERVICE.

"DOLUS" 3rd Jan., Kobe & Yokohama.

"PHILOCTETES" 6th Jan., S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Y'hama.

"HECTOR" 10th Jan., Shanghai & Dalay.

## PASSENGER SERVICE.

"ANTENOR" 22nd Jan., Singapore, M'les. & London.

"HECTOR" 19th Feb., Singapore, M'les. & London.

\* Sails at Daylight.

Also cargo steamers with limited passenger accommodation at specially reduced fares.

For freight, passage rates, and information apply to—

Butterfield & Swire,

Agents.